FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW.

18 APRIL 1986

Killing of British Hostages in Lebanon

An anonymous caller informed Beirut Voice of Lebanon radio of the execution of a fourth Briton, a television journalist who was kidnapped in Beirut 17 April. The "Fedayeen Revolutionary Cells" claimed it executed the man after discovering he was "spying" for U.S. intelligence, the radio disclosed. Meanwhile, 67 foreign nationals working at the American University of Beirut and its hospital have decided to leave West Beirut, according to diplomatic sources cited by the Voice of Lebanon.

Libya

A funeral for the "martyrs" of the U.S. "aggression" was held in Banghazi 17 April, Tripoli television reported, noting that a similar funeral would be held in Tripoli 18 April. The television also broadcast film of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's visit to a Tripoli hospital, where he met with injured victims of the U.S. attack. Tripoli television also broadcast film allegedly depicting parts of unexploded U.S. bombs and claimed later that U.S. warplanes "obstructed" a Bulgarian airliner flying to Tripoli.

In another development, diplomatic sources in Tripoli cited by Voice of Lebanon radio claimed that Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud was behind a failed coup attempt against Col al-Qadhdhafi 16 April.

Regarding proposals to convene an emergency Arab summit conference, KUNA noted that while Libya, Algeria, and the PDRY want the summit agenda to be confined to the U.S. attack on Libya, a number of other states are supporting the YAR's proposal that the meeting should discuss "all foreign aggressions on the Arab world." In this regard, a Saudi Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by Riyadh radio expressed his country's support for the call to hold an Arab summit to discuss "the repeated aggression on the Arab people, particularly the recent air raid on the Libyan people." More explicitly, the Iraqi RCC and Ba'th Party leadership stated that the first item to be discussed at an Arab summit should be Iran's "aggression" against Iraq, given that this precedes the U.S. "aggression" against Libya and is "far more serious," Voice of the Masses radio reported. While expressing Iraq's opposition to any foreign aggression against any Arab country, the Iraqi leadership said it is "unacceptable" that Libya "blackmails" the Arabs for its own propaganda purposes, adding that if an Arab summit is held to discuss the U.S. "aggression," Iraq will view it as "some kind of blackmail of the Arabs and a ridiculous event."

In a further comment on the crisis, Cairo radio maintained that Syria's declared support for Al-Qadhdhafi is merely "hollow words." A Damascus radio commentary warned that the raid on Libya could be a "very grave experimental preliminary attempt to launch a new large-scale war or aggression in the region."

Sudan

Reaction to U.S. Air Raid — The acting foreign minister met with the U.S. ambassador and expressed Sudan's "condemnation" of the raid, according to SUNA, and he asserted that it would "evoke" the Arab masses' indignation.

Beirut Voice of Lebanon reported that the Black September group was responsible for the shooting of a U.S. embassy employee in Khartoum, noting it was "in response" to the U.S. air raid. Various demonstrations were held in the country, SUNA reported, including one in Khartoum that attracted over 20,000 persons.

Election Results — Sadiq al-Mahdi's Al-Ummah National Party has won 97 out of 207 declared seats in the Constituent Assembly election, SUNA reported, noting that the Democratic Unionist Party is the second largest group. The Al-Ummah National Party secretary general told *AL-SAHAFAH* that his party intends to form a national unity government, SUNA disclosed.

Israel

HADASHOT reported that Prime Minister Shim'on Peres was informed two weeks ago by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz of the U.S. plan to attack Libya. Jerusalem radio reported that several students demonstrated against the U.S. opposite the U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem.

Syria

Voice of Lebanon radio reported that more than 150 Syrian soldiers and civilians were killed or wounded in recent bombings in Mashta al-Hulw, Tartus, Homs, Masyaf, and Safita. The radio revealed that "several" Syrian intelligence officers, most from the 'Alawite sect, were assassinated prior to the explosions in Tartus. There also has been a "wave" of arrests in Syria, the radio claimed.

In another development, Voice of Lebanon radio reported a "mutiny" in some Palestinian groups inside Syria following clashes between Palestinian groups and Syrian security forces.

Iran-Iraq War

The Iranian Air Force bombed Iraqi positions in the Sharhani area, inflicting heavy casualties, according to a military report cited by Tehran radio.

For Iraq's part, a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio stated that Iraqi troops repulsed two more Iranian counterattacks in the East Maysan sector, inflicting heavy losses.

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DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 075 *18 April 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Countries Split on Agenda for Emergency Summit *[KUNA]* .... A 1
'Arafat on 'Good' Egypt Ties, PLO Passport Issue *[MENA]* .... A 1
'Arafat, Delegation Leave for GDR Party Congress *[Baghdad VOP]* .... A 1
Hani al-Hasan Discusses PLO-Jordan Rift *[Radio Monte Carlo]* .... A 1
West Bank Leader Queried on Israeli, Jordan Talks *[London AL-MAJALLAH 9-15 Apr]* .... A 2
Joint Forces Attack Israeli, Lahd Positions *[Baghdad VOP]* .... A 3

OPEC AFFAIRS

Further Reportage on OPEC Conference .... B 1
    Ministers Fail To Agree 17 April *[AFP]* .... B 1
    Fail Again on 18 April *[AFP]* .... B 1
    Meeting Adjourned 18 April *[OPECNA]* .... B 1
    AFP Cites Spokesman on 'Progress' .... B 1

ARABIAN PENINSULA

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

GCC's Bisharah on Gulf Security, Cooperation *[London AL-MAJALLAH 9-15 Apr]* .... C 1
ICO Information Ministers Conference Postponed *[Riyadh]* .... C 2

BAHRAIN

Foreign Minister Agrees To Attend Arab Summit .... C 2
Daily Calls for Boycotting U.S. Products .... C 2
Prime Minister To Return After Treatment .... C 2

KUWAIT

National Assembly Denounces U.S. 'Aggression' *[AL-ANABA' 16 Apr]* .... C 2
Officer Advocating Regime's Overthrow Jailed .... C 3
Trial Planned for Mutineer Police Cadets *[AL-QABAS 12 Apr]* .... C 3
Labor Minister Clarifies Number of Deportees .... C 3

PDRY

Economic Protocol Signed With USSR 16 Apr .... C 3
    Soviet Delegation Departs .... C 3
'Source' Denies Saudi Ownership of Aden Refinery .... C 4

SAUDI ARABIA

UN Envoy Condemns Israel, U.S. Raid on Libya .... C 4
Government Prepared To Attend Arab Summit .... C 4

YAR

President Telephones Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi .... C 4
PFLP Member Arrives With Message for President .... C 4

EGYPT

- Reportage, Commentary on Reaction to U.S. Air Raid ..... D 1
  - Ghali, Soviet Charge Confer ..... D 1
  - People's Assembly Committees Statement ..... D 1
  - Syrian Support 'Hollow' ..... D 2
  - Paper: Attack 'Official Terror' *[AL-AHRAM 17 Apr]* ..... D 2
- Further Reportage on Visit of CSSR Trade Minister ..... D 3
  - Discusses Economy With Lutfi ..... D 3
  - Ends Visit, Departs ..... D 3
- 'Abd Al-Majid Leaves for Nonaligned Conference ..... D 3
- Emigration Minister Returns From Visit to Iraq ..... D 3
- Manpower Minister Returns From PRC, DPRK Visits ..... D 3
- PLO Official Comments on Abu al-Za'im 'Mutiny' ..... D 4
- Economy Minister Rules Out Flotation of Pound ..... D 4
- Government To Supply Planes to Iraq in May *[Kuwait AL-ANABA' 14 Apr]* ..... D 4
- Negotiating With Israel From Weakness 'Futile' *[AL-AHRAM 9 Apr]* ..... D 4
- AL-AHRAM Discusses Relations With Soviet Union *[28 Mar]* ..... D 5

IRAQ

- Government Opposes Call for Emergency Arab Summit ..... E 1
- Foreign Minister Condemns U.S. 'Aggression' ..... E 1
- Reportage on Visit to Moscow by Taha Yasin Ramadan ..... E 2
- Commander Interviewed on Air Force Anniversary ..... E 2
- Armed Forces Communique No 2,192 on War Operations ..... E 2

LEBANON

- Third Body Identified as U.S. Librarian *[AFP]* ..... G 1
- Group Urges Execution of U.S., UK Hostages 'Now' *[AFP]* ..... G 1
- Fate of British Journalist Remains Uncertain ..... G 1
  - Body Reportedly Near Spinneys *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
  - Further Details *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
  - Corpse 'Taken' to Hospital *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
  - Security Forces Go to Site *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 1
  - McCarthy Said 'Spying' for U.S. *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
  - Hospital Denies Receiving Body *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2
  - Body Found in Spinneys Area *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 2
  - Security Denies Report ..... G 2
- Al-Jumayyil Condemns Killings of UK Hostages ..... G 2
- Junblatt Denounces Execution of Hostages *[AFP]* ..... G 2
- 'Foreigners' Reportedly Leaving West Beirut *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2
  - University Staff To Depart *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2
- Strike in W. Beirut Condemns U.S. 'Aggression' ..... G 2
- Fad'allah Discusses U.S., French Hostages *[Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM 3 Apr]* ..... G 3
- Syrian Tanks 'Withdrawing' From Upper Al-Matn *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 4
- Dead Syrian Found; Palestinian Camp 'Mutiny' *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 4
- Strike Force Deploys in Palestinian Camps Area ..... G 4
- Official on Soviet, Norwegian UNIFIL Support *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 4

SYRIA

- Al-Ahmar Asks Unified Stand in National Day Speech ..... H 1
  - 'Aggression' Expected at 'Anytime' ..... H 1
- Al-Asad Receives Soviet Congratulations on Holiday ..... H 2
- Britain's 'Direct Role' in U.S. Attack Criticized ..... H 2
- ASL, National Guard Positions Attacked With Rockets *[Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope]* ..... H 2
- Explosions, Assassinations Reported in Northern Syria *[Beirut Voice of Lebanon]* ..... H 2

ISRAEL

Rabin Interviewed on Terrorism, Peace With Jordan *[BAMAHANE 16 Apr]* I 1
Peres Reportedly Told of U.S. Attack Plan in Advance *[HADASHOT 18 Apr]* I 2
Further Commentary, Reaction to U.S. Strike on Libya I 2
    Students Demonstrate in Jerusalem I 2
    HA'ARETZ: U.S. Credibility Restored *[17 Apr]* I 2
    MA'ARIV: European Criticism 'Duplicity' *[17 Apr]* I 2
Shamir on Possibility of Moda'i Return to Finance I 3
Shamir Criticizes Peres Remarks on Palestinians *[THE JERUSALEM POST 17 Apr]* I 3
Minister Corfu Praises British Security at Heathrow I 3
Ministry Responds to Torture Allegations Against IDF *['AL HAMISHMAR 17 Apr]* I 3
Golan Heights Druze Launch Protest Strike I 4
Military Court Rules on 4 Administrative Detentions *[THE JERUSALEM POST 17 Apr]* I 4
Black Hebrews Arrested For Apparent Deportation I 4
Disturbances Mark Palestinian Prisoners Day I 4
Bus Stoned in Territories; Youth Wounded by Guards I 5
Youth Killed, Another Injured in W. Bank Incident I 5

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

President Speaks With Chedli Klibi, Al-Qadhdhafi Q 1
UN Representative Condemns U.S. 'Attack' Q 1
Dailies Cite Demonstrations, Reaction To U.S. Act Q 1

LIBYA

Correction to U.S. Congressmen in Solidarity With Libya Q 1
Al-Qadhdhafi Visits Wounded in Tripoli Hospital Q 2
    Visit Televised Q 2
Funerals Held for 'Martyrs' of U.S. Aggression Q 2
    Al-Humaydi Addresses Tripoli Funeral Q 2
March Held in Banghazi Against 'Savage Aggression' Q 3
Palestinian Group Urges End to Relations With U.S. Q 3
Shultz Cited on Al-Qadhdhafi as 'Obstacle' to Peace Q 3
'Majority' of Countries Condemn U.S. at UN Q 3
Beirut Radio Reports Jallud Behind 'Coup Attempt' *[Voice of Lebanon]* Q 4
Further Reportage on Expressions of Support Q 4
    YAR President Contacts Al-Qadhdhafi Q 4
    Leaders Telephone Al-Qadhdhafi Q 4
Tripoli TV Displays Shrapnel, Unexploded Bombs Q 4
AFP Views Aftermath of U.S. Bombing in Tripoli Q 5
Airline Passengers Say Situation 'Very Difficult' *[ANSA]* Q 5
U.S. Reportedly Admits 'Another' F-111 Downed Q 5
Bulgarian Airliner Said 'Obstructed' by U.S. Planes Q 5
UK Villagers Attack U.S. Air Base Commander Q 6
UAE Paper Reports Arrival of Arab Volunteers *[AL-ITTIHAD 15 Apr]* Q 6
Further Calls Issued for Response to U.S. Raid Q 6
    Work Should 'Now' Take Place Q 6
    'Raise Banners of Defiance' Q 6
Commentary Praises Arab Masses' Resistance Q 7
JANA Details Worldwide Condemnation of U.S. Attack Q 8

MOROCCO

Ministers Report to King on Al-Qadhdhafi Meeting Q 8
Parliament To Send Envoys to Libya in Solidarity Q 8
MAP Reviews Press on 'Raid' on Libya Q 8

SUDAN

Acting Foreign Minister Receives U.S., USSR Envoys .... Q 9
Further on Reaction to U.S. Strike Against Libya .... Q 9
    Demonstrations Continue .... Q 9
AL-SAHAFAH Commentary .... Q 9
Al-Ummah Party Official on Future Government .... Q 10
Radio SPLA on Commentary on 'Partial' Elections .... Q 10
'Black September' Claims Attack on Embassy Employee *[AFP]* .... Q 11
Garang Forces Suffer Losses in Rumbek-Yirol Area .... Q 11
Radio SPLA: Moon Battalion Kills 15 in 28 March Raid .... Q 11
Radio SPLA Reports Commentary on TMC's 'Tricks' .... Q 11

TUNISIA

USSR's Tolkunov, Delegation Arrive for Visit .... Q 13
Bourguiba Meets With Defense, Security Ministers .... Q 13
Contacts With France Focus on Mediterranean .... Q 13
Tripoli Reports Party Leaders Arrested After Meeting .... Q 13
JANA: Further on Arrests .... Q 14
U.S. Marines Guarding Tunis Consulate Attacked *[JANA]* .... Q 14

EAST AFRICA

KENYA

Nation Produces Record Maize Crop, Retains Reserve *[AFP]* .... R 1

SOMALIA

Spokesman: U.S. Attack Breaches International Law .... R 1

TANZANIA

Assemblymen Say U.S. Policy 'Threat to Peace' .... R 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

BURUNDI

U.S. Ambassador Summoned; Attack on Libya Protested *[PANA]* .... S 1

CHAD

GUNT Representative in Paris Condemns U.S. Raid *[AFP]* .... S 1

CONGO

Amity Group Supports Libya, Condemns U.S. Raid *[PANA]* .... S 1

ZAIRE

Government Cancels Belgian Foreign Minister's Visit *[AFP]* .... S 1
Togo Foreign Minister Arrives Bearing Message .... S 1

WEST AFRICA

BENIN

Students, Workers Protest U.S. Raid on Libya .... T 1

Demonstration at U.S. Embassy *[PANA]* .... T 1
19 April Protest Planned .... T 1

GHANA

18 April Rally Planned in Solidarity With Libya .... T 1
Billboard Denounces U.S. .... T 1
Week of Mourning Declared .... T 1
Women's Movement Condemns U.S. .... T 2
Commentary on Anti-Americanism .... T 2
GUNT Delegation Delivers Message to Government *[AFP]* .... T 3
PNDC Member Leaves for GDR SED Party Congress .... T 3

GUINEA

Conte Receives Message From Guinea-Bissau Counterpart .... T 3

LIBERIA

AFP: Court Formalizes Arrest of UPP Members .... T 3
ELWA Reports Nation's Election as IPU Vice President .... T 4

NIGERIA

Students Ready To Help Libya Fight U.S. 'Aggression' .... T 4
Papers Condemn U.S. Raid .... T 4
Foreign Minister Calls for Effective Disarmament .... T 4
Government To Restrict Pilgrimage Participation .... T 4

SIERRA LEONE

Minister of State, Algerian Group Discuss Cooperation .... T 5

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Receives Zairian, Soviet Officials .... U 1

LESOTHO

Seven ANC Members Leave for Resettlement in Zambia .... U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

Armed Forces Report Successful Nampula Operations .... U 1
MNR Spokesman Says Zimbabwe Troops Attacking *[BBC]* .... U 1

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. Botha Says ANC Does Not Want Talks .... U 2
Appeals for Regional Investment .... U 3
Comments on National Council .... U 3
Opposition Reacts Negatively To Botha Statements .... U 4
Eglin: 'Great Disappointment' .... U 4
Concerns Over Violence, Black Rule .... U 4
'Onus' on Black Leaders .... U 5
Party Leaders React .... U 5
Security Forces Continue Lamontville Operation .... U 5
Alexandra Residents Offered 'Refuge' in New Town .... U 6
Parliament, Minister Examine Progress in Education .... U 6

Equal Education Opportunities .... U 6
Most Black Teachers Underqualified *[Umtata]* .... U 7
Minister Viljoen on Black Education .... U 7
Brandt Meets Press, Urges Mandela Release .... U 10
Classes at Eight Black Schools Suspended .... U 11
Church Conference Opens, Ponders National 'Crisis' .... U 11
Du Plessis Defends Economic Policy to Assembly .... U 12
Contends Job Losses Necessary .... U 12
Expects Drastic Inflation Drop .... U 12
Considers 2 Percent Spending Cut .... U 12
Proposed Debt Repayment Program Published .... U 13
Prominent Businessman: Economic Challenge Awaits .... U 13
Police Issue Latest Unrest Situation Reports .... U 14
7 PM 17 April .... U 14
8 AM 18 April .... U 14
WEEKLY MAIL Publishes 'Apartheid Barometer' *[Johannesburg, 11-17 Apr]* .... U 14
Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems .... U 15

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Warns of 'Fundamental Constitutional Change' *[SAPA]* .... U 19

Countries Split on Agenda for Emergency Summit
LD171231 Kuwait KUNA in English 1134 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Tunis, April 17 (KUNA) — Two different attitudes toward the issues to be discussed at the proposed emergency Arab summit conference have emerged yesterday, high-level diplomatic sources told KUNA here. The sources said Libya and Algeria, supported by South Yemen are demanding that the summit should only discuss the U.S.'s latest aggression on Libya. The sources added that the memorandum presented by North Yemen to the Arab League calls for discussing all foreign aggressions on the Arab world by the summit. The source said both Kuwait and the PLO had officially conveyed to the Arab League their consent to the North Yemeni memorandum.

'Arafat on 'Good' Egypt Ties, PLO Passport Issue
NC171255 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1045 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Paris, 17 Apr (MENA) — Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat has described the PLO's relationship with Egypt as good on both the popular and official levels. The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee added: Within the context of relations with Egypt, we must not forget that Egypt represents one third of the Arabs, and that it has a national and military influence and history. Therefore, we have to determine our relations on this basis. He added that the Palestinian issue is one that concerns Egypt first and foremost.

In an interview published today in the magazine *AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI*, which is published in Arabic in Paris, Abu 'Ammar ['Arafat] was asked whether relations between the Soviet Union and the Palestinians have reached a dead end. He said: Our relations with the Soviet Union were not severed. We recently held talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze despite the fact that Soviet officials were preoccupied with the 27th CPSU Congress. A unified Palestinian delegation, led by Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], attended the Congress. 'Arafat added: Other meetings took place. Abu Jihad [Khalilal-Wazir], for example, visited the Soviet Union, and I also met with senior Soviet officials in Baghdad.

In his remarks, 'Arafat warned the Arab world against the goals of the Iranian aggression. He said that the Iranians aim to occupy the Al-Faw peninsula, then Qasr al-Mina', Safwan, Al-Zubayr, the Kuwaiti islands of Al-Warbah and Bubiyan, and then part of northern Kuwait called (Al-Rawdatayn), which contains oil deposits. The Iranian goal is to call these areas the Iraqi Islamic Republic.

'Arafat rejected the idea of a Palestinian passport, saying: I fear that the idea of this proposed passport may be a way for Arab countries to avoid giving Palestinian refugees a travelling document on their land and then deny them a residence permit. He added that Arab interior and foreign ministers approved this idea, which must be studied at a summit conference. Commenting on current mediation to resolve Palestinian-Jordanian differences, Abu 'Ammar concluded his remarks by saying: These are Egyptian and Iraqi efforts at mediation. Neither direct nor indirect results have emerged. He added: We are trying, at present, to settle the situation. This was clear in our response to King Husayn's speech, and in the recent Palestinian and Jordanian statements to resolve the situation.

'Arafat, Delegation Leave for GDR Party Congress
JN161812 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Leading a delegation representing the Palestinian revolution, brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] left Baghdad for Berlin this afternoon to attend the general conference of the SED on the invitation he received last week from the SED Central Committee. The Palestinian delegation is made up of representatives of the Fatah Movement, the Arab Liberation Front, the Palestine Liberation Front, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Palestinian Communist Party, and the chairman of the Palestinian-GDR Friendship Society. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar and his delegation were seen off at the airport by Iraqi Minister of Culture and Information Latif Nusayyif Jasim, the Iraqi Foreign Ministry under secretary, the GDR ambassador in Baghdad, and PLO representative in Iraq Brother 'Azzam al-Ahmad.

Hani al-Hasan Discusses PLO-Jordan Rift
JN171256 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1210 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Text] A new development concerning the current moves by Abu al-Za'im ['Atallah Muhammad 'Atallah] in Jordan has taken place today. Hani al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member and Yasir 'Arafat's political adviser, has delivered a message to the Jordanian Government. Hani al-Hasan speaks about the contents of this message:

[Begin recording] [Hani al-Hasan] I have been charged by the brother commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces and by the [Palestinian] military command with the task of communicating to the Jordanian Government a specific stand on the issue of Brigadier General 'Atallah 'Atallah. The Jordanian Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Defense have been informed that Brig Gen 'Atallah 'Atallah assumes no responsibilities in the Jordanian arena, and that they must act from this premise because, despite the fact that political coordination between the PLO and the Jordanian Government has been suspended, diplomatic relations between the PLO and Jordan continue to exist.

[Fu'ad Na'im] Hani al-Hasan, did you contact Abu al-Za'im in Amman and have you reached a new stand with him on this matter?

[Al-Hasan] I was charged by the brother commander in chief and the PLO command to contact brother Abu al-Za'im in Amman to explain to him the consequences of his lack of discipline toward the central command. [end recording]

West Bank Leader Queried on Israeli, Jordan Talks

PM150957 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic
9-15 Apr 86 pp 26,27

[Interview with West Bank Leader Hanna Sanyurah by Muhammad Sadiq in Washington — date not given]

[Text] Hanna Sanyurah is one of the two Palestinian personalities from the occupied territories approved by the United States and Israel to participate in the membership of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that was supposed to hold dialogue with the U.S. officials as a first step on the path of opening official talks between the PLO and the United States and of recognition of the PLO in the case of success of the Jordanian-Palestinian coordination, which King Husayn suspended with the PLO leadership last month.

Sanyurah visited the United States in the second half of last month and spent there two weeks, one in Washington, the capital, where he met with a number of officials of the U.S. Department of State, concluding those meetings with a meeting with U.S. Middle East envoy Richard Murphy (on Saturday, 22 March 1986) in which they reviewed the latest developments in the area's peace process.

[Sadiq] You are accused of squandering the Palestinian people's rights by continuing to chase the mirage of the U.S. solutions and by the subsequent making of concession after concession. What is your response to those who say this?
[Sanyurah] The struggle in the Palestinian issue revolves around several axes, some Arab, some inter-Palestinian, some political and some military. In the current phase, we seek to exploit politically the rise of the Palestinian issue atop the world events. This is a national duty. Informing the world public opinion that the Palestinian people and their leadership seek a political solution to the Palestinian issue is in implementation of the resolutions of the Palestinian National Council's 16th and 17th sessions. It is our duty to follow this difficult path and to ensure all criticism, especially the criticism of the "bureaucratic revolutionaries," because this action is the most important role currently available in the international, Arab and Palestinian arena.

[Sadiq] While acknowledging the importance of the world public opinion, in case this opinion is won over to support the justice of the cause, this opinion remains ultimately secondary vis-a-vis the bitter reality under which the Palestinian issue lives and does not currently merit the importance you give it.
[Sanurah] During my visits to the United States, I found after 40 years of struggle that instead of winning over the world public opinion's support, we do not currently have any support in broad sectors of the world, especially among the U.S. public opinion. Lack of support means that the U.S. Administration and Congress are not seriously concerned with the Middle East issue, particularly the Palestinian issue which is at the tail end of their priorities. Regardless of how just is the Palestinian people's cause, the Palestinian people's task of achieving their objectives, embodied in establishing an independent Palestinian state on their national soil, will be much more difficult without winning over this support of the world public opinion.

[Sadiq] In your answer, you confirm what I said in my question, even making it clearer by saying that after 40 years you still need to win over the public opinion's support. Will you struggle 40 more years to achieve the result you have mentioned?
[Sanyurah] Political action is the instrument with which to change this reality. We can turn this opinion into an instrument which assists us in our struggle to demand our rights. This is also required at the Arab level.

[Sadiq] Your words mean that the Palestinian struggle has not alternative to political action at present?
[Sanyurah] I did not mean this. Struggle has its numerous aspects.

[Sadiq] Let us leave winning over the U.S. public opinion aside and let us ask you about the U.S. Administration's position. It is well known that the United States has, through its officials, made fully clear what it wants of the PLO, namely recognition of Resolutions 242 and 338 and recognition of Israel's right to existence in return for talking to the PLO and inviting it to attend direct negotiations at a later phase. What is your position in this regard and have the U.S. officials you met told you something new? Do you expect anything from the talks you will hold with Murphy after his interview?
[Sanyurah] During my meetings and talks with numerous prominent officials of the U.S. Department of State, I felt that despite its intransigence and its demand that the PLO recognize the two aforementioned resolutions without prior conditions, the U.S. administration can adopt what the parties to the Middle East conflict agree on, even what the Jordanian-Palestinian movement agrees on and what the PLO and the Jordanian Government adopt. Jordan is capable of persuading the U.S. Administration to support this unified position.

[Sadiq] What unified position are you talking about when King Husayn has said with utter frankness: we have reached a dead end in our dialogue with the PLO and what the PLO says it not creditable?
[Sanyurah] The PLO's response has been calm and decisive. What is more important is that the Palestinian people, wherever they exist and particularly in the occupied territories, have given a clear response, namely that Resolutions 242 and 338 without the right to self-determination are unacceptable and that there is no alternative to the PLO's leadership. But cooperation and coordination with Jordan on an equal footing are the most important accomplishment achieved by the two sides. Both sides must exert efforts to persuade the U.S. Administration to change its position because the Palestinian people's will is clear and nobody can force the Palestinian people to adopt what they reject.

[Sadiq] I still ask: What unified Jordanian-Palestinian position do you mean and who is to persuade whom?
[Sanyurah]...

[Sadiq] Do you believe that there is hope of revival of the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue so that the two sides may reach a unified position?
[Sanyurah] The PLO has been wise and vigilant in its response to the king's speech. It has not torpedoed the bridges because Arab cooperation is the most important essential of the Palestinian action. This cooperation is open to all the Arab countries,

especially to the sisterly Syria. But as the PLO has said that it is up to each Arab state to make this decision. The PLO has not boycotted any of these states. But as the PLO does not wish to intervene in the domestic affairs of any Arab country, it does not accept any Arab side's intervention in its internal affairs or undermining of its independent political decisionmaking.

[Sadiq] It is said that you and some personalities in the occupied territories form the expected alternative to the PLO leadership, which is what the United States seeks?
[Sanyurah] This is absolutely untrue. I have said that the Palestinian people support their leadership, embodied in Yasir 'Arafat.

[Sadiq] You talk of the right to self-determination and of the Palestinian state that is equal to Jordan in the confederal union. But what the United States is offering is a state with a flag, an anthem and an authority concerned with cleaning streets and managing rural and municipal affairs. What is your response?
[Sanyurah] The right to self-determination means that the Palestinian people, like the other peoples of the world, are entitled to manage all their political, economic and fateful affairs. This is why we insist on demanding this right which embodies the people's presence on their homeland's soil and their right to determine their future and express their aspirations with utter freedom. Any solution failing to meet these fundamental conditions is worthless. What the Palestinian people have been demanding and continue to demand is their right to self-determination. This is the crux of the current conflict between what the U.S. Administration is offering and what the PLO is demanding. This is the reason for the disagreement and for the failure of the talks held in Amman last December and February.

[Sadiq] But do you accept the state, as I have characterized it, offered by the United States?
[Sanyurah] We will never accept what the United States is offering.

[Sadiq] Has anything else been offered you, whether in Amman or here in Washington?
[Sanyurah] What has been offered? Nothing definite. What took place in Amman was a discussion on the conditions for the PLO's participation in the international conference, which are the well-known U.S. conditions. To put it frankly and clearly, they rejected the right to self-determination which the PLO demands and to which it clings.

[Sadiq] As long as you have personally said this, isn't it futile to continue to chase the imaginary U.S. solutions?
[Sanyurah] We must not stop the political action. We must continue to clarify our position internationally and must explain from where the obstacles come. To the public opinion, the PLO is the main obstacle whereas the main obstacle is embodied in the U.S. unacceptance of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. This is our main demand. If we do not clarify this internationally, then the other forces will put the blame on the PLO, thus defacing the facts. We thus lose the support for our just cause and get branded as the main obstacle.

[Sadiq] I find you a captive of winning over the world public opinion's support and a hostage of the political action. Can it be said that the PLO has abandoned the armed struggle?
[Sanyurah] Who of us stands in the face of the military solutions? Military action or armed struggle is one of the facets of the struggle. But the absence of Arab solidarity, especially the inability of the Arab countries to agree even on political action and their inability to convene an Arab summit, nullifies the available military resources. We possess that which exceeds the military solution but we lack the Arab solidarity which must be restored. This can be achieved by an Arab summit for whose convocation there has been a prolonged wait, and I mean the Riyadh summit.

[Sadiq] The U.S. officials say that one of the reasons for the failure of the Jordanian-Palestinian coordination is the lack of the necessary Arab cover for the Amman agreement between Jordan and the PLO in February 1985. How true is this statement?
[Sanyurah] In the Arab summit in Casablanca, the Arab states neither agreed nor refused to adopt the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. This has made the Palestinian-Jordanian task difficult. The lack of a clear Arab vision and the rejectionist states' assault on the agreement have made the task very difficult. A clear Arab vision supports the Palestinian cause at the Palestinian, Arab and international levels. Very regrettably, the Arab world does not have a united position toward its fateful issues.

[Sadiq] Could you emerge from your meetings with Murphy and the other U.S. officials with a prescription for a solution, considering that you are a pharmacist who has abandoned pharmacology and turned to politics? Moreover, where would you have this "prescription" filled, in case it is obtained?
[Sanyurah] I ask: Where is the military action and is Israel collapsing under the impact of military blows? We do not demand termination of the military action. But in the absence of such military action, we have no alternative but to move politically. What is important is to obtain the "prescription" needed for the cure. As to where it will be filled, this is what we will discuss in the future.

Joint Forces Attack Israeli, Lahd Positions

JN171845 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1718 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The Palestinian-National Lebanese joint forces used Katyusha rockets to shell a joint position belonging to the Zionist occupation forces and agent militias in 'Inata in the central sector of the occupied border strip yesterday. The position sustained a direct hit, huge fires broke out in it, a number of military vehicles were destroyed, and a large number of Zionist soldiers and agent elements were either killed or wounded. The joint forces also fired Katyusha rockets at a military position belonging to Antoine Lahd's agent militias in Al-'Ayishiyah inside the occupied border strip. The position was completely destroyed and all the agent elements in it were either killed or wounded. The joint forces also launched an attack yesterday against a position belonging to the so-called army of southern Lebanon in the border strip. A statement by the joint forces said that the joint forces showered the position with rockets and mortar fire. The position sustained several hits. The joint forces also directed artillery fire at another agent position near Bint Jubayl inside the occupied border strip.

Further Reportage on OPEC Conference

Ministers Fail To Agree 17 April

AU171304 Paris AFP in English 1300 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva, April 17 (AFP) — Ministers from the 13-member Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) failed to agree here Thursday on a common strategy to prop up falling oil prices, OPEC sources said.

OPEC spokesman James Audu said the conference had adjourned until Friday.

"The scenarios are: price war or no price war," Algerian Oil Minister Belkacem Nabi asserted, adding that some countries were still advocating a strategy based on a price war.

OPEC experts were Thursday to consider "production figures which would ensure the fulfillment of OPEC's decision taken three weeks ago to bring the price (of oil) back to 28 dollars a baril," Mr Audu said.

"Any decision will depend on the report of the experts," which "will determine what progress can be made," he added.

Gabonese Minister Etienne Tschioba said the conference could find common ground around its 16 million barrel a day official ceiling, which could be seasonally adjusted.

Although Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmed Zaki Yamani missed part of Thursday's meeting, his deputy recalled a statement made by King Fahd Monday night that pressed OPEC members to respect that ceiling and the allocated quotas, according to M. Tschioba.

Fail Again on 18 April

AU181308 Paris AFP in English 1257 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva, April 18 (AFP) — Oil ministers from the 13-member Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) failed again Friday to reach agreement on production limits as Belkacem Nabi of Algeria warned it was "very possible" that the conference could end in failure.

"We have achieved nothing," Mr Nabi said after ministers adjourned their talks until Saturday morning. A panel of OPEC experts was scheduled to continue the informal talks begun Thursday afternoon.

Gabonese Minister Etienna Tchioba said that in two hours of talks Friday, no consensus had been reached on an OPEC production ceiling, which is currently 16 million barrels a day but has been largely abused since the start of the year. Some estimates have put OPEC production over the first quarter at 17.3 million barrels per day.

Mr Tchioba said no minister Friday said he opposed production limits to prop up spot market prices that have fallen 50 per cent since the end of November.

But he added that delegates had not agreed on an OPEC production ceiling for the rest of the year.

He said Gabon favored an overall ceiling of 14.5 million barrels a day.

Mr Tchioba warned that he could not stay in Geneva another week and would return to Gabon Saturday.

Mr Nabi likewise expressed impatience with the pace of the talks here, adding that he wanted to stay in Geneva "as little as possible."

Meeting Adjourned 18 April

LD181220 Vienna OPECNA in English 1200 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva, 18 Apr (OPECNA) — OPEC oil ministers, who have been meeting here since Tuesday, adjourned their session today to give a panel of experts more time to look into 'certain aspects' of the current oil market situation.

The experts had an initial meeting Thursday to assess demand for OPEC oil in the second, third and fourth quarters of this year.

The ministers will meet again as soon as the panel, chaired by OPEC deputy secretary general Dr Fadhil al-Chalabi, completes its work.

Today's ministerial discussions were centred on the distribution of oil output quotas among the 13 OPEC member-countries.

AFP Cites Spokesman on 'Progress'

AU181201 Paris AFP in English 1158 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Geneva, April 18 (AFP) — "Progress has been made", a spokesman said, without expanding on the remark.

Experts were meeting later Friday, they had "come up with some figures (but) have not finished their work."

The experts were asked Thursday to estimate what would be the call for OPEC oil for the rest of the year, quarter by quarter, and to look into policies OPEC members could then adopt.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

GCC's Bisharah on Gulf Security, Cooperation

PM140940 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 9-15 Apr 86

[Interview with GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah by Talhah Jibril in Rabat; date not given]

[Text] [Jibril] During your tour of Morocco and Algeria you said that the purpose of the visit was to hold consultations and explain developments in the Arab Gulf region. We would like to know exactly what is the purpose of the consultations and what has this to do with the situation in the Gulf region?

[Bisharah] The purpose of the visit was to acquaint officials in Morocco and Algeria with the developments in the situation in our area and the implications and dangers of these developments, particularly with regard to security, and their effect on the Arab world and Arab solidarity. The other purpose of the visit was to acquaint officials of both countries with the GCC experiment and explain its features and dimensions. This is because we would like, at every possible opportunity, to explain this experiment on both the official and popular levels. In fact we have drawn great inspiration from the Arab Maghreb, particularly regarding the idea of regional cooperation and its legitimacy and usefulness.

[Jibril] But the Arab Maghreb's experiment is still theoretical and has not yet materialized.

[Bisharah] We have benefited from the Arab Maghreb experiment even in its theoretical framework. I believe that it would be useful for the Arab world to know about our experiment, just as it is useful for Arab officials to know about the GCC experiment.

[Jibril] In the quest for a formula for joint Arab action there are those who believe that regional groupings hinder and frustrate joint Arab endeavors. What is your comment on this belief?

[Bisharah] Wisdom is not a monopoly. I believe that our experiement is stronger than any other experiment; it is now 5 years old. It is very important that the Arab world know about this experiment and that we subject ourselves to researchers and analysts in order to identify the shortcomings and therefore be able to overcome them and attain a unified Arab stand. We do not take lightly views that differ from ours; rather we believe that discussion of this experiment is healthy and useful. We will benefit from discussion and dialogue because we will listen with an open mind. We are aware of our Arab responsibility and are working to achieve harmony with our Arab principles.

[Jibril] During your contacts with officials in Algeria and Morocco did you discuss the idea of regional dealings between the GCC and the Arab Maghreb countries?

[Bisharah] We are operating within the Arab framework; we do not wish to appear to be a group separate from the Arabs. We are operating within the framework of the Arab League and as a part of it.

[Jibril] But there is coordination among the GCC states on fundamental Arab issues.

[Bisharah] Naturally there is coordination but we do not accept acting like a bloc within the Arab framework.

[Jibril] But this is what the others feel in this regard.

[Bisharah] I believe that we do not act as a bloc. I also believe that our role and responsibilities in the Arab world have increased and widened because in the GCC we have set as our target bringing the Arabs together and eliminating tension between the Arab countries. Since the GCC was established its member states have never hesitated to work for the achievement of a unified Arab framework for Arab relations. This is emphasized in the statements issued by our meetings and is one of our main principles. I believe that we have achieved positive and useful results in this regard.

[Jibril] The question of the Iraq-Iran war was discussed during your contacts with officials in Morocco and Algeria. In your opinion, what must the two countries do to stop the war?

[Bisharah] We have sought and are still seeking to acquaint the Arab countries in a fraternal and amicable manner with the dangers threatening the area. These dangers have escalated following the Iranian occupation of parts of Iraqi territory. Because of this occupation there have been serious developments in the area that could lead to the expansion of war. The Arab world must be made aware of the dangers threatening Arab security and peace. We therefore believe in the need for Arab solidarity in order to repel the dangers threatening any Arab area. We in the GCC are not asking for anything beyond what is possible within the Arab capabilities. We do not think that any Arab country should turn its back on the Arab security requirements when such security is clearly threatened. We are seeking in a fraternal manner to explain these dangers. As far as our area is concerned we are aware of our responsibilities and realize that we should act with prudence and moderation and should not involve the area in risks that could bring us endless problems.

[Jibril] When discussing the question of Gulf security did you propose military aid to the Gulf states from the Arab Maghreb countries?

[Bisharah] We did not discuss this subject at all.

[Jibril] I mean during your current tour.

[Bisharah] We did not discuss this subject at all. All that we explained to Moroccan and Algerian officials was the nature of the dangers the area is experiencing.

[Jibril] Therefore no military matters were discussed.

[Bisharah] Absolutely not.

[Jibril] on several occasions the Gulf states have mediated between Algeria and Morocco regarding the Sahara problem. It was always said in Morocco that so far no "comprehensive mediation" had been proposed. Did you try during your visit to Algeria and Morocco to explore the possibility of the GCC mediating as a group in order to resolve the dispute?

[Bisharah] All the discussions held during this tour focused on developments in the Gulf region and the effect of these developments on the Arab situation. We did not discuss other subjects. As I have already said, we in the Gulf have a goodwill message and seek to achieve a minimum Arab solidarity. Within this context several contacts have been held with the Arab capitals aimed at resolving problems. We in the Gulf have access to every Arab capital. Therefore we have the responsibility of making efforts with every Arab country to find Arab common ground. There is nothing further I can say in this regard.

[Jibril] During your tour of Morocco and Algeria you met with some officials in the economic sectors. Do we gather from this that you intend to establish economic relations between the GCC and the Arab Maghreb countries as a group, beyond the framework of bilateral cooperation?

[Bisharah] We did not discuss this subject. We discussed the economic situation in general. We did not discuss the establishment of joint economic projects or other specific things. We spoke about generalities and the general framework of economic cooperation between the Arab countries and the need to continue with the existing joint projects without these being affected by political differences.

ICO Information Ministers Conference Postponed

GF132016 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] The first conference of information ministers of the Muslim countries was scheduled to convene in Jeddah on 17 Sha'ban [26 April] in Jeddah. Because the replies of many of the countries who are to participate in the conference were not at the ministerial level, and out of the ICO's desire for the success of the first conference of information ministers of Muslim countries, ICO Secretary General Shariffudin Pirzada has stated that, in coordination with the Saudi information minister, the ICO has been decided to postpone this conference until a later date to be fixed by the ICO.

BAHRAIN

Foreign Minister Agrees To Attend Arab Summit

GF180908 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0859 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, 18 Apr (WAKH) — Bahrain has welcomed the proposal to convene an extraordinary Arab summit to discuss the U.S. aggression against Libya and fateful Arab issues. WAKH has learned that Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah sent a message today to Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi in response to the call for an extraordinary Arab summit to discuss the U.S. aggression against Libya and other Arab issues of destiny. In his message the foreign minister said that Bahrain welcomes the convening of the summit at the agreed time and place.

Daily Calls for Boycotting U.S. Products

GF180756 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0700 GMT 18 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Manama, 18 Apr (WAKH) — In Manama, the newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* affirms that the recent U.S. aggression on Libya is considered a blatant defiance of the entire Arab nation. The newspaper says: When items produced in the United States kill the elderly, women, and children in two Arab cities, then Arabs should boycott commodities, equipment, and even films made in the United States. Our purchase of these products finances their killing of our Arab brothers in every Arab country. *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* calls on the Arab nation to avenge its dignity in a field far larger than that of fighting a superpower like the United States. Banning U.S. commodities and an all-out boycott of these products will make the United States and the entire world feel that there are Arab people who accept the challenge, unite against danger, and do not accept humiliation from anyone on earth, however important he is.

Prime Minister To Return After Treatment

GF171834 Manama WAKH in English 1515 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, 17 Apr (WAKH) — Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al-Khalifah will return here next week after receiving medical treatment in America. Shaykh Khalifah is now reported fully recovered and in good health and is currently having a period of recuperation in the United Kingdom.

KUWAIT

National Assembly Denounces U.S. 'Aggression'

GF171951 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 16 Apr 86 p 8

["Text" of statement issued by the National Assembly on aggression on Libya — date not given]

[Text] The National Assembly has discussed the terrorist U.S. aggression on Libya. While denouncing this flagrant aggression, the assembly appeals to the Arab countries and their parliaments to stop their secondary contradications in order to defend their dignity and sovereignty. The Assembly calls on the Arab nation to unite its ranks to protect itself and dignity and to defend the usurped rights all over our Arab homeland. The Assembly also appeals to the Islamic countries, nonaligned countries, and friendly countries and their parliaments to denounce the terrorist U.S. aggression and to act in order to stop it. It also appeals to the UN Security Council and the international organizations to adhere to their international responsibility. The Assembly pays respect to the martyrs.

Officer Advocating Regime's Overthrow Jailed

GF131841 Manama WAKH in English 1645 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, April 13 (WAKH) — The Kuwaiti State Security Court Sunday sentenced an officer in the Kuwaiti Army for 10 years in prison for publicly advocating the overthrow of the current rule in the country.

KUWAITI NEWS AGENCY (KUNA) said the court acquitted a man and two women from charges levelled against them in this connection.

The State Security Court has charged Major 'Abd al-Rahim Muhammad 'Ali Fakhro 38, a Kuwaiti national, of publicly advocating overthrow of the system in Kuwait by preparing leaflets including openly enciting people to change the present system by force and by illegal means.

The defendents Samya Ahmad Mohammad Jawhar 31, an Egyptian house wife and Ghada Yusuf Mir'i, 32, a Lebanese national were accused of complicity with the first defendent by agreeing to commit the two previous crimes and by typing the said leaflets.

Trial Planned for Mutineer Police Cadets

GF131458 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 12 Apr 86 p 1

[Report by 'Abdallah al-Jinfawi]

[Text] *AL-QABAS* has learned that disciplinary council has been established at the Police College to try the cadets who stated a sit-in at the college in March.

The disciplinary council consists of Colonel 'Ali Ya'qub 'Abdallah, director of general administration at the Police College and Council president; Major Yusuf 'Abdallah al-Sa'udi, director of the NCO's Institute, member; and Dr Ibrahim al-Ghammaz, member. The prosecution is represented by Captain 'Abdallah Yusuf al-Muhanna. The cadets face charges of mutiny, insubordination, and indiscipline. They had staged a sit-in and then proceeded to the crown prince's house where they were met by the [Interior] Ministry's under secretary for police affairs near the Al-Shuwaykh Police Station. He talked to them and persuaded them to return to the college and accompanied some of them to the ministry.

The cadets who encouraged their colleagues to embark on such behavior face similar charges. The prosecution has also prepared other charges against the cadets who threatened to attack some officers at the Police College.

Labor Minister Clarifies Number of Deportees

GF141708 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0825 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 14 Apr (WAKH) — Khalid al-Jumay'an, Kuwaiti labor and social affairs minister, has asserted that the number of those expelled from Kuwait under suspicion following last year's events in Kuwait does not exceed 18,000. Their presence in Kuwait is undesirable. He noted that the deportation process was carried out by coordinating with the authorities at the Ministries of Interior and Labor and Social Affairs. In a statement published today in the Abu Dhabi newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, Khalid al-Jumay'an said that deportation of undesired persons was carried out at the rate of 300 persons per month during recent months, after careful study and in accordance with scrutinized monitored information.

He said that the number of deportees was exaggerated due to confusion between the deportees and those who left the country voluntarily due to the economic circumstances in the region as a whole or because they completed their job contracts.

Khalid al-Jamay'an noted that Kuwait had numerous projects which required bringing in a foreign labor force. When these projects neared completion, it was necessary to dispense with the workforce that had come to Kuwait under specific job contracts for limited periods of time.

The Kuwaiti minister denied the existence of veiled or apparent unemployment among the Kuwaitis. He stated that unemployment began to appear in one form or another among the expatriates. This situation is currently being handled by transfering the expatriates from jobs where they are needed and can be assimilated.

PDRY

Economic Protocol Signed With USSR 16 Apr

GF171956 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
230 GMT 17 Apr 86

[From the "News and Reports" program]

[Excerpt] The relations of the strong strategic friendship between the PDRY and the USSR witness a great and important development day after day. These relations serve first the common goals and interests of the two friendly peoples in the framework of the friendship and cooperation treaty they signed. These relations are developing in various fields. Part of this development is the unlimited and honest aid the friendly USSR is extending to our country. In this framework, an economic protocol was signed yesterday between the PDRY and the USSR at the Planning Ministry. The protocol was signed for the PDRY by 'Abdallah Muhammad 'Uthman, minister of industry, trade, and supplies. It was signed for the USSR by Comrade Viktor Negrusta, member of the USSR State Planning Committee. The protocol provided for the estimation of damage incurred during the 13 January events and adopts the measures to eliminate them, remedy our national economy, and develop and consolidate economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two friendly countries.

Soviet Delegation Departs

GF171541 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The USSR economic delegation, led by Comrade Viktor Negrusta, member of the USSR State Planning Committee, left Aden this morning after a visit to the PDRY. During the visit, the delegation acquainted itself with the main sectors of the country's national economy and held talks with party and state officials on the means to expand relations in economic coooperation between the two friendly countries.

'Source' Denies Saudi Ownership of Aden Refinery

GF161716 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] An official source at the Ministry of Energy and Minerals commented on the news carried by Holland Radio earlier this month in which it stated that Saudi Arabia owns 50 percent of the Aden refinery company and that it is jointly operated by the petroleum company and the Saudi Petromin Company. The source affirmed that the Aden refinery, which was nationalized in 1977, is entirely owned by the Aden refinery company and that the PDRY owns 100 percent of its shares. It is completely operated by the PDRY Government.

SAUDI ARABIA

UN Envoy Condemns Israel, U.S. Raid on Libya

GF171843 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Ambassador Samir al-Shihabi, the Kingdom's permanent representative to the United States, yesterday gave a speech at the Security Council which is debating the developments of the situation in the Libyan-U.S. relations following the U.S. bombing of Libyan cities. In his speech he said: We in the Kingdom, while condemning aggression and supporting every Arab people subjected to attack and aggression, call on the Security Council to adopt a commensurate stand as a principle, measure, and responsibility against the serious U.S. attack on Libya and against what any country would do against any other country in the future — a stand that would deal with the reasons and motives of terrorism and return to the world some of its moral and international values. He added: Terrorism breaks society ties, denies the value of life, and gravely denies all rights. He noted that there is no one who does not support measures to curb terrorism, provided that these measures will strengthen society ties, protect life values, guarantee justice, and remove wrong from individuals and groups.

In his speech, Al-Shahabi said: I hope that the international community will face the reasons which since 1948 have been making every Arab Palestinian sacrifice his life by attacking an enemy who has usurped his right and destroyed the ties of society in which he lived. He added: The Israeli enemy is the largest terrorist institution in history; he commits the ugliest form of terrorism against the Palestinian people inside and outside Palestine, when there is no punishment against him but rather a veto here which protects him from being brought to account.

Al-Shihabi continued: The aggression against Libya is a violation of charters and is condemned by the UN Charter. He noted that this aggression, with its rejected justifications, is a license for Israeli terrorism to attack any time and everywhere. Israel is the real threat to every Arab country.

Government Prepared To Attend Arab Summit

GF171820 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] A Foreign Ministry official spokesman has stated that the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia supports the call to hold an Arab summit to discuss the repeated aggression on the Arab people, particularly the recent air raid on the Libyan people. The Kingdom also affirms its intention to attend this summit at venue and the date yet to be decided.

YAR

President Telephones Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi

GF171852 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General Ppople's Congress, today held a telephone conversation with his brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan 1 September Revolution. They discussed expediting the convening of an urgent Arab summit to discuss the aggressions against the Arab nation.

PFLP Member Arrives With Message for President

GF141941 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Brother 'Abd al-Rahim Malluh, member of the PFLP Political Bureau, arrived in Sanaa today leading a PFLP delegation on a visit to our country to last several days.

In a statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY, Brother Malluh said that he carries a message from Brother George Habash, secretary general of the PFLP, to Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, on developments in the Palestinian and Arab arenas. He stated that he would hold consultations with a number of officials concerning developments in the Palestinian issue and difficulties confronting it, and issues of concern to the Yemeni and Palestinian peoples in a manner that would serve the mutual pan-Arab struggle.

In conclusion, he praised the Yemeni-Palestinian relations. He affirmed that such relations are firm and christened with blood.

Reportage, Commentary on Reaction to U.S. Air Raid

Ghali, Soviet Charge Confer

NC172059 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2025 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 17 Apr (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, met this evening with Al-Amin 'Abd al-Latif, the Sudanese ambassador in Cairo. They discussed recent events in the region and topics of mutual interest.

Dr Ghali also received the Soviet charge d'affaires in Cairo, who briefed him on developments in relations between Washington and Moscow in light of the incidents in Libya and the American aggression against that country. Dr Ghali highlighted the importance of convening an international conference on combating terrorism and reducing tension.

People's Assembly Committees Statement

NC171721 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1435 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 17 Apr (MENA) — The Arab Affairs, Foreign Relations, and Defense and National Security Committees of the People's Assembly have strongly denounced the U.S. aggression against the fraternal Libyan people. In a statement issued at the end of their meeting today, the three committees said that this aggression represents a blatant violation of the UN Charter and the principles of international law, and a deviation from international legitimacy, which excludes the use of force as a means of settling conflicts between nations.

The statement notes that terrorism is a grave international phenomenon, which we, together with the entire civilized world, strongly reject and condemn. The statement goes on to say that military force is not the way to confront this phenomenon; rather, the matter should be handled through responsible collective action. The method of achieving this was fully spelled out in President Husni Mubarak's proposal of an international conference to discuss methods of combating terrorism. The statement emphasizes that the Egyptian people believe that if international tension is to be eliminated and terrorism wiped out, international legality must be observed and oppressed people be enabled to exercise their legitimate rights, particularly that to self-determination. This means that the Palestinian problem must be solved, so that the Palestinian people may attain their right to self-determination and to establish a state on their own soil.

The statement continues by affirming that, in light of the recent events, which pose a threat to the Arab nation, the Egyptian people deem it essential for the Arab nation to swiftly resolve its differences and solidify its ranks in a genuine solidarity that would preserve its economic potential, safeguard its strategic interests and legitimate rights, and promote its national security.

The three committees met this afternoon under the chairmanship of Muhammad Hamid Mahmud, chairman of the Arab Affairs Committee, to discuss the aftermath of the devastating raids on Libyan territory by U.S. aircraft.

Addressing the meeting, Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, reiterated that Egypt believes in the principles of international law. It takes the view that international disputes should be solved by peaceful means and that intervention in the domestic affairs of any state should be rejected. Dr Ghali went on to say that Egypt has called for an international conference, to combat terrorism, adding that President Mubarak had made this point when he addressed the European Parliament in January. President Mubarak, Dr Ghali said, called for international action to confront terrorism, and proposed that an international conference should be held under UN auspices to combat this phenomenon. Dr Ghali said that Egypt continues to hold this view.

Continuing his address, Dr Ghali said that he has met with the ambassadors of Western countries and suggested the convening of an international conference, comprising Arab and European groups, to study ways of combating terrorism. He pointed out that this proposal could constitute the first step towards holding such a conference, under UN auspices, in order to confront terrorism in the future. Dr Ghali added: We must lay the foundations for the fight against terrorism, and prevent the recurrence of events such as those that have taken place in Libya and other parts of the world. These events could be confronted and averted through combined action under UN auspices.

Dr Butrus Ghali pointed out that Egypt is in contact with certain countries in connection with its offer to provide medical assistance for Libya or transportation facilities for those wishing to leave. He added: We are also in contact with the African group, the nonaligned group, and the EC, and we are making every effort to achieve peaceful settlement of all crises and avoid any future confrontation.

Continuing his address, Dr Ghali affirmed that there had been no communication between the U.S. and Egyptian Governments before the aggression on Libya. He pointed out that the Gulf of Sidra is not part of Libyan territorial waters and that there is no state in the world, except Burkina Faso, that has recognized it as such.

The minister of state for foreign affairs emphasized that Egypt enjoys a prominent position among Third World countries, within the 77-member group, the OAU, the Nonaligned Movement, and AAPSO.

Dr Ghali reiterated Egypt's commitment to the peace treaty. He declared that Egypt believes that the Palestinian problem can only be solved through negotiations. He said that Egyptian diplomacy is working to close the gap between the PLO and Jordan, and stated that the recent contacts between Egypt and Israel had been held for the sake of the Palestinian people.

In their discussions, the committee members stressed the need for popular diplomacy to play its role alongside political diplomacy in removing the effects of the U.S. aggression against Libya. They indicated that this aggression should provide a meeting point for Arabs and should bring the views of Arab rulers closer together, so that Arab solidarity and the unity of the Arab nation might be restored.

In this connection, Counsellor Mumtaz Nassar, leader of the People's Assembly Wafdist opposition, called for Egypt to intervene and advise the United States in view of the amicable relations between the two countries. He said that it is necessary to take a decisive stand in order to combat international terrorism, and appealed to the government to take serious steps to encourage a return of Arab solidarity and to call for a conference on combating international terrorism.

Engineer Ibrahim Shukri, leader of the Socialist Labor Party, described the U.S. aggression against Libya as an attack on the principles of international law and a blatant interference in the affairs of another country. He called upon Egypt to take a stand to prevent the recurrence of U.S. aggression against any Arab country.

NDP member Kamal Saqr stated that Egypt had declared its official stand and condemned the U.S. aggression, denouncing what had happened to the Libyan people. Al-Wafd Party Deputy Yasin Siraj al-Din said that a distinction should be made between the conduct of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and that of the Libyan people. He declared that the U.S. aggression constituted a terrorist act against the Libyan people, and proposed that a delegation should be formed from the People's Assembly to visit Libya and demonstrate the Egyptian people's support for the people of that country.

Dr Milad Hanna stressed that it was vital not to miss the opportunity once again offered for a return of Arab unity and the achievement of Arab solidarity. He supported the formation of a delegation, consisting of members of the various Egyptian political parties, to visit Libya and indicate popular support for the Libyan people.

Syrian Support 'Hollow'

NC171648 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1240 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Bahiy al-Din Shu'ayb commentary:"Enough Fragmentation of the Arab Nation"]

[Text] In the difficult hours of people's lives, reason becomes the only means of action and of avoiding pitfalls. Only a great people can properly evaluate results based on the prelude of an action, so that they can amend their course and avoid continuing along the path of error. The circumstances that the fraternal Libyan people have experienced are undoubtedly difficult. They must accept these circumstances with manly courage and emerge with lessons and morals. The Libyan people must first reread the famous adage: Your friend is he who is sincere, not he who believes in your sincerity.

The Syrian regime is now screaming that it places all its resources at the disposal of Libya. It is criticizing the powers that committed the aggression and coordinating with the Iranian regime to confront the U.S. challenge. Undoubtedly, all these enthusiastic statements are creating reverberations, but they are empty of content, and can only harm, not benefit, the Libyan people. The Syrian regime knew that the United States was serious in its warnings to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi after the fierce confrontation in the Gulf of Sidra. However, we did not see that Damascus stood by Libya with anything more than hollow slogans.

The main problem of the Arab world is that some of the Arab regimes, including Syria and Libya, have wanted to impose their ideas and plans on all the Arab countries around them. Every political action of benefit to Arab issues not to the liking of Damascus or Tripoli, is branded as subordination, treachery, and defeatism. As a result of this disgraceful abuse of the Arab nation's destiny, the hand of destruction has touched everything, including the most sacred of the Arab issues, namely, the Palestinian issue. While the Syrian regime gets the Arabs worked up with its calls and slogans to confront colonialism and imperialism, we must ask, for the matter is serious: What has Syria done to regain the Golan Heights? Is it for the revolutionary cause of uniting the Arab nation in order to defend its dignity and honor that Syria is fragmenting and dismembering the Lebanese people, setting them up as easy prey to sectarianism? Is it for a revolutionary cause that Syria is standing by Iran in its war against Iraq? The hollow slogans of the Syrian regime have paved the way for Libya to utilize terrorism as a means of opposing all those who stand in its way. The Syrian regime imposes the rule of iron and fire on the Syrian people, making them fodder to fuel power and petty ambition, and it has not hesitated to involve Al-Qadhdhafi and to use the Libyan people's material resources to spread anxiety and tension so that the Syrian Ba'th leaders can succeed in crippling the Arab nation.

The Syrian regime is attempting to convince Colonel al-Qadhdhafi that it is supporting him and that the Iranian Islamic revolution is standing by him. We say that all these statements are only hollow words. Syria's domestic situation cannot be worse. The number of soldiers who have been killed in booby-trapped cars exceeds 100. These difficult hours for the Arab nation are worse than should ever be experienced; the Arab world has paid too heavy a price in terms of land and blood, and, we are sorry to say, in terms of dignity.

Paper: Attack 'Official Terror'

PM171524 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 17 Apr 86 p 7

[Ihsan 'Abd al-Quddus article: "U.S. Terrorist Policy"]

[Excerpts] The United States, represented by Reagan and his mentality, is alone responsible for the decision to attack Libya. Even NATO countries are not considered to share the responsibility with the United States. All the alliance countries have rejected this U.S. attack, despite the fact that they support the U.S. policy, the so-called policy of "combating terror." However, some of the countries were forced to give lukewarm support, which is not exactly what the U.S. media described as "moderate support." This is with the exception of Britain, which during prolonged negotiations hesitated before allowing the United States to use British airfields. Eventually Britain gave in, which goes to show that it has completely lost its international independent image and that under the Conservatives it has become completely under U.S. domination, something which all the British opposition parties point out.

There is no doubt that Libya, represented by Chairman Al-Qadhdhafi, is alone responsible for creating the motives that have prompted U.S. policy to commit the crime of aggression. None of the Arab countries participated with Libya in approving, planning, and executing its actions, actions for which none of the Arab countries can be blamed, not even the countries that have strong ties with Libya.

Despite the fact that the responsibility is confined to the United States and Libya, most probably it will not remain so but will expand to become a comprehensive responsibility involving all the Arab countries as well as the Soviet Union vis-a-vis the U.S. front [as published]. In other words it will become a confrontation between Warsaw Pact countries and the NATO alliance because the attack on Libya is not a declaration of war on which each country can define its stand and responsibility, but rather it is tantamount to a new political method in the plans of the two superpowers. It is the method of armed policy or what can be described as the terrorist policy which is based on confronting terror by clandestine terrorist groups with official terror, which the state carries out with its own armed forces. In other words, the United States has decided to declare itself a terrorist state.

For many years U.S. policy was based on not interfering militarily in a direct manner in any problem that may face it in any part of the world. This policy was the result of the complex of the U.S. military defeat in Vietnam. This policy, for example, led to depending entirely on Israel to achieve its objectives in the Arab world so as not to intervene directly with its forces. A few months ago Israeli planes bombed Tunis in order to strike at the PLO in retaliation for an operation carried out by Palestinian fedayeen. The Arab world expected Israeli planes to carry out a similar raid on Libya in response to the operations it is carrying out. The leadership in Libya prepared itself for an Israeli raid and not an American one. But the world was surprised to see the United States taking on itself the responsibility and sending its forces rather than the Israeli forces to attack Libya. It is as if the U.S. policy has finally gotten rid of the Vietnam complex that influenced all its policies.

This development in U.S. policy and its becoming an armed terrorist policy could dominate all U.S. attitudes toward the Arab states. The problems of achieving U.S. objectives are not confined to Libya but include most of the Arab countries, including those considered friends and allies. Following this development in U.S. policy and after the United States has gotten rid of the Vietnam complex, all the Arab countries are compelled to take into consideration the possibilities of a U.S. attack just as they take into consideration the possibilities of an Israeli attack. Perhaps this could be the motive for putting the Arab problem in a perspective that is closer to reality. The reality is that the problem is not between us and Israel; rather it is a problem, with all that it entails, between us and the United States. This is what prompts giving the United States a new name. It has become known as grand Israel.

Further Reportage on Visit of CSSR Trade Minister

Discusses Economy With Lutfi

NC152224 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2015 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 15 Apr (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi tonight received Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban, who is currently visiting here. During the meeting, the two officials examined ways of promoting Egyptian exports to Czechoslovakia to improve the trade balance between the two countries. Cooperation in the cement and brick industries, as well as agricultural development, were also discussed.

Ends Visit, Departs

NC160903 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0605 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 16 Apr (MENA) — CSSR Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban and his delegation left Cairo this morning at the conclusion of a 2-day visit to Egypt.

'Abd Al-Majid Leaves for Nonaligned Conference

NC140609 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2250 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 13 Apr (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, this evening left for New Delhi on a 5-day visit to lead the Egyptian delegation to meetings of the Ministerial Council of the Nonaligned Movement's Coordination Bureau, which begin on Tuesday. In a predeparture statement, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that these meetings are preparation for a summit of nonaligned states in Harare, Zimbabwe, in August. He said that Egypt will try to make the conference a success and to bolster the Nonaligned Movement in cooperation with India and Yugoslavia. Dr 'Abd al-Majid added that issues on the conference agenda include the Middle East, the Palestinians, the Iraq-Iran war, South Africa, Namibia, and Afghanistan.

Emigration Minister Returns From Visit to Iraq

NC160900 Cairo MENA in English 0745 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text]Cairo, April 16 (MENA) — State Minister for Emigration and Egyptian Expatriates Affairs William Najib Sayfayn returned home early this morning from Baghdad following a three-day visit during which he had talks with Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi 1st deputy premier and member of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council.

Sayfayn said upon his return that he had delivered to Yasin Ramadan a message from Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi.

He added that he had also met with a number of Iraqi senior officials and that he had held many meetings with Egyptians working in Iraq.

Manpower Minister Returns From PRC, DPRK Visits

NC170942 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0610 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 17 Apr (MENA) — Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad, minister of manpower and training, and a delegation from Egypt's General Federation of Labor Unions, returned to Cairo early today ending a visit to the PRC and DPRK at the invitation of those countries' labor unions.

Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad said that the trip included meetings with labor union leaders and officials in both countries. Views were exchanged on important issues and the talks involved cooperation with the PRC and DPRK labor unions in trade union activities, the exchange of expertise and information, and coordination of positions at international and labor conferences.

The minister added that the delegation had been received by both PRC President Li Xiannian and DPRK President Kim Il-song, who both expressed full appreciation for the Arab Republic of Egypt and for President Husni Mubarak's international efforts to establish peace in the Middle East region.

PLO Official Comments on Abu al-Za'im 'Mutiny'

NC141559 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 14 Apr (MENA) — Al-Tayyib 'Abd al-Rahim, the PLO representative in Cairo, has stated that the Palestinian leadership is eager to convene the fifth Fatah conference as soon as possible. A preparatory committee chaired by Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, alias Abu al-Hawl, a Fatah Central Committee member, has accomplished a great deal in arranging for this conference, he added. Members of the committee, he said, have been studying the appropriate conditions for holding such a conference, as well as the place where it can best be convened.

The PLO representative noted that the present course of events in the region has had an effect on Palestinian action. It has been difficult to arrange for a place to hold this meeting. This is why the conference was not convened as scheduled late last year, he added.

'Abd al-Rahim also said that the fact that many Fatah members were active in Palestinian resistance operations in Lebanon, as well as other frontline guerrilla activities, has made the convocation of a conference even more difficult.

Despite these problems, the Palestinian official stated that the Fatah Revolutionary Council, which assumes primary responsibility for the movement between Fatah conferences, has remained in charge of the conference's political, organizational, financial, and informational duties. The Revolutionary Council, 'Abd al-Rahim added, assumes the powers ordinarily given to the conference should the latter fail to convene.

It is worth mentioning that it was the Fatah Revolutionary Council which dealt with the dissension led by Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] and Abu Salih [Nimr Salih] following the departure of the Palestinian forces from Lebanon in 1982.

Al-Tayyib 'Abd al-Rahim noted that the Fatah Revolutionary Council will meet soon to discuss the political status of the Abu al-Za'im ['Atallah Muhammad 'Atallah] group, as well as the disciplinary measures to be taken in light of the group's mutiny against the Palestinian leadership in Amman. Salah Khalaf [Abu Iyyad], a Fatah Central Committee member, has recommended that they be dismissed from the movement. The Higher Military Council of the Palestinian Revolution is also scheduled to discuss the status of the military members of the Abu al-Za'im group.

By all accounts, Al-Tayyib 'Abd al-Rahim affirmed, the mutiny of Abu al-Za'im is only an insignificant attempt to smear the image of Palestinian consensus and the popular support given to Palestinian leaders in the aftermath of the recent Jordanian statement.

Economy Minister Rules Out Flotation of Pound

NC141939 Cairo MENA in English 1842 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, April 14 (MENA) — Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Dr. Sultan Abu 'Ali rule out today the flotation of the Egyptian pound. Any news to this effect is quite groundless, he said.

Such measure necessitates self sufficiency, whereas Egypt is importing more than 50 cent [as received] of its requirments of foodstuffs, he pointed out.

He affirmed that the Egyptian economy is in good condition and what is needed is more work, more output, more exports and a rationalised consumption.

The economic situation Egypt is undergoing is a crisis suffered by the whole world, he noted.

The recent economic decisions constituted a step to redress the deficit in the balance of payments and the general budget, as well as mark down the foreign currencies, he added.

Dr. Abu 'Ali's statements were made at a meeting held today by the National Democratic Party's Trade and Industry Secretariat.

Government To Supply Planes to Iraq in May

GF151727 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 14 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Cairo -- *AL-ANBA'* has learned that Egypt will supply Iraq with 20 Brazilian Embraer and French Alpha jet fighter planes at the beginning of May.

The paper has also learned that Egypt has decided to stop its recent shipments of arms to Sudan and to send those shipments to Iraq instead, so that Iraq can bolster its military stance on the battlefront, considering the fact that Iraq receives the political support of the Gulf countries.

Negotiating With Israel From Weakness 'Futile'

PM151037 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 9 Apr p 13

[Wahid 'Abd al-Majid article: "The Arab and Israel: Tabah Experience Answers the Moroccan Proposal"]

[Text] At the end of the seventh session of Tabah talks last Wednesday, Egypt decided to suspend the negotiations despite Israel's demand for convening yet another session. This Egyptian stand came only 8 days after King Hassan of Morocco proposed that the Arab leaders choose one among them to meet with an

Israeli officials at a summit level. This leader should carry with him only the Fes resolutions, with the aim of obtaining Israeli views on them. This stand also came at a time of increasing Jordanian pressure on the PLO to recognize Resolution 242 in return for nothing — pressure that went as far as closing the Palestinian liaison offices in Jordan.

It is as if the decision to suspend the Tabah talks has come as a timely new reminder to those who are anxious to knock at the Israeli-U.S. door with a weak fist lacking any kind of strength. The moral this time is highly significant. After Israel refused to recognize Egypt's right to Tabah, which is confirmed by historical and geographical documents, it continued to procrastinate over referring the matter to arbitration, despite the existence of an agreement which it had signed binding it to do so, in the event that negotiations failed. When Israel agreed on arbiration on 13 January this year, this agreement was part of a 14 point agenda to the negotiations dealing with all aspects of the normalization which has been frozen since President Mubarak assumed office.

When the negotiations began on this basis despite Egypt's reservations, the Israelis shifted from procratination to maneuvering in an attempt to obtain the maximum from normalization, while prolonging the discussion of arbitration procedures as much as possible. This led to a disagreement over the issue raised by the Israelis regarding the question to be put to the arbitrators. Instead of the role of arbitration being to determine where the border lines were between Egypt and Palestine historically and geographically, the Israelis demanded that the arbitrators discuss where the border lines should be, which means creating a controversy over the Egyptian border instead of discussing the location of the border lines subject to disagreement.

The Egyptian experience of dealing with the Israelis, which is not the first of its kind, raises a big question mark over the significance of the Moroccan proposal and the Jordanian pressures on the PLO. What can any Arab leader obtain that is new from an Israeli Government whose prime minister last week went to Washington in order to discuss participating in "star wars" and obtaining more arms? He then returned home in order to preside over the Labor Party congress, which opened the day before yesterday, the agenda of which includes discussion of a unilateral agreement with Jordan under which King Husayn obtains limited parts of the West Bank in return for finally excluding the PLO. There is nothing new in this development to be added to the well-known Israeli attitude. Contrary to what King Hassan II says in justifying his proposal — that the Israeli view was not conveyed to the Arabs directly but instead through Reagan, Mitterrand, the Kreisky — the most dangerous thing about this proposal is that it turns the negotiations from a means to regain the Arab right into an end in themselves, which will cause the Arabs to lose the few cards that are left in their hands. All past experiences, the latest of which is Tabah, indicate that it is futile to negotiate from a position lacking in a balance of power.

Negotiations are not merely verbal dialogue at a square or round table; they are also, at the same time, a dialogue with guns on the battlefield. For this reason strengthening Arab military power remains an essential condition for any serious negotiations aimed at peaceful settlement.

AL-AHRAM Discusses Relations With Soviet Union

PM071348 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 28 Mar pp 1,3

[Part Three of Chief Editor Ibrahum Nafi' article: "The World and Us: Egypt and the Soviet Union"]

[Text] We now come to discuss Egypt's relation with the other giant in our contemporary world — the Soviet Union. Talk about the Soviet Union always arouses unwarranted sensitivities and is often surrounded with ambiguity. This is despite the fact that we are one of the first countries in the area to have known the Soviet Union, with the exception of the initial contact that took place between the Saudi Arabian Kingdom and Moscow in the twenties. We realize its role as a superpower. At various stages of our history we have dealt with it either by coming closer to it, clashing with it, or jointly cooperating with it for the causes of war and peace and development.

Talk about our relations with the Soviets does not begin from a vacuum. It is only fair to admit the Soviet Union's influential role in supporting our efforts for development. There are landmarks in our country that will remain as evidence of cooperation between the two countries. These are the High Dam, the steel and iron complex, and the scores, rather hundreds, of smokestacks of the factories that the Soviets helped to build on our land during the first 5-year plan implemtnted in Egypt.

There was also the Soviet Union's role in breaking the arms monopoly when the well-known arms deal, known as the Czech arms deal, was concluded in 1955. Under that deal the Soviet Union supplied us with 103 million pounds' worth of arms after Egypt's efforts to obtain arms from the West had failed. There were also arms shipments before the 1967 war and the rebuilding of Egypt's military capability, which enabled Egypt to achieve its historic military feat in the October war.

Some people may wonder about the reason for the present talk about our relations with the Soviets, why this exchange of high-level delegations between the capitals of the two countries, and whether this means an ideological change in the state's attitude. They wonder whether this is some kind of a tactic aimed at the other giant with whom we have the closest ties.

In my view the question has another dimension that is quite different from these imaginations and speculation. This begins with Egypt's conscious awareness of a new reality in international relations worldwide, foremost of which are the attempts at rapprochement between the two superpowers and gradual attempts by all the advanced countries to establish sound relations between them and the two superpowers that would allow cooperation, understanding, and the exchange of interests, without such relations in any way affecting the special relations with on another.

This is as a matter of principle. On the other hand we frankly say that both the Soviet Union and Egypt have a direct interest in rebuilding bridges, maintaining ties, and exchanging benefits on the basis of mutual respect and noninterference in the internal affairs of one another. Each side is historically aware of the importance of the other side. There is not better evidence of this than the lessons of the past years of estrangement. I will explain this after a while despite its peculiarity.

During those years of estrangement the Soviet Union tried to establish alternative relations to those with Egypt because the USSR wants to talk to the Arab world or whoever speaks on behalf of the Arab world in the West or in the international forums.

Despite everything else, Egypt means peace when it wants peace and it means war when it resolves to make war. As long as the whole world is seeking peace in the area, though maybe only ostensibly, this, as the Arab themselves admit, cannot be achieved without dealing with Egypt.

Despite the fact that the Soviet Union has succeeded in establishing military arsenals packed with sophisticated weapons in Libya, Ethiopia, and the PDRY — all of which surround Egypt — Egypt did not depart from its principled policy under which it rejected giving military bases to the Soviet Union on its territory and rejected and still rejects giving military bases to the other giant with whom we have distinguished ties.

Furthermore the Soviets have realized the danger of their absence from the battle of development which Egypt is waging as a major developing state that has fought the battles of both war and peace, while still concentrating on the objective of peace and stability. This development will bring benefits for its people and will be beneficial for the experiments of the other developing countries, especially in Africa, which Egypt is supplying with experience and with whom it is cooperating closely.

Therefore, there is no change in Egypt's ideological thinking. Nor is there an idea to change the special relations that link Egypt to the United States. Rather, there are only relations of common interests that are above all philosophical considerations.

It is certainly in Egypt's interest to have open bridges to all the world countries without exception, particularly the two superpowers.

It is also in Egypt's interest to knock at the door of cooperation with any world country in order to solve its people's great problems and to obtain benefits in the interest of development and stability while, of course, taking into consideration all the balances that govern the well-known equation of international relations. Speaking more clearly, the United States should not interpret any cooperation with the Soviet Union in the economic or cultural spheres or the exchange of delegations as a change in positions, trends, or commitments. The best example of this is the United States' own cooperation at the highest levels with the Soviet Union in innumerable fields.

Therefore, it is our right to look toward sound relations with the Soviet Union alongside our excellent relations with the United States. But reaching such sound relations requires from both sides more than just desire and more than just exchange of official vists and opening bridges of contact between the two countries.

It requires, for example, that the Soviet Union explain to us the reasons for some of its stands over which a big question mark hangs. It can be said that the Soviet Union has probably changed its previously firm stand on the question of reaching a just and lasting solution for the Palestinian problem, the crux of the Middle East problem. The most recent change was its refusal to support the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, despite its close relations with the PLO, simply to please the Syrian regime. This has put the Soviet Union in a strange contradictory stand between supporting the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and failing to support it in an effort on which there is a consensus and which is aimed at regaining the Palestinian people's rights. The only explanation for this contradictory stand is that the Soviet Union is anxious not to anger Syria, which is opposed to the agreement. The same contradictory stand is found in the attitude toward Resolution 242, which the Soviet Union supports but at the same time is not encouraging the PLO to accept without it being linked to the right of self-determination for the Palestinians. The same attitude is also adopted toward the proposed international conference. We accept the need for the Soviet Union to play an effective role in this conference. But the Soviet Union has another responsibility here, which is to take positive steps to urge the countries concerned to participate in the conference in order to find a real solution for the problem.

Another point. We might understand the Soviet Union having close ties with Libya, but we do not understand the Soviet Union's silence over — which means implicit satisfaction with — Colonel al-Qadhdafi's adventurous policy involving military adventures against Egypt on our western borders or adventures in Chad and Sudan with the aim of causing trouble to African states for no justifiable reasons. These reckless actions by Libya against foreign countries raise many questions among the African states, particularly Egypt. What is the purpose of such actions, especially since the Soviet Union is fully aware of the scope and extent of the Libyan adventures all over the world? Perhaps the most recent of these actions was Libya's involvement with Iran to foment disturbances inside Pakistan by supporting the so-called Hammer organization, Libyan involvement in financing the 25 April terrorist organization which is seeking the secession of Mario [as published] island from Portugal, and Al-Qadhdhafi's recent hosting of the Portuguese organization's leader (Ilya Marques) with 30 of the organization's "cadres" who paid a 15-day visit to Tripoli — all of which is for the purpose of supporting world terrorist organizations.

The Soviet Union is also called upon to explain to its supporters in the area at least the outlines of its plan to give impetus to the peace process in the Middle East. We are well aware of the Soviet Union's stands toward Israel and Arab rights, but we do not fully understand the nature of Soviet relations with Israel at this stage. Despite the strategic hostility between the two countries, the relations between them are continuing and are warm. Contacts are taking place between Soviet personalities and influential American Jewish personalities. There is also talk about the resumption of relations between the Soviet Union and Israel and the resumption of full relations among Poland and Hungary and Israel. It is a known fact that no such move would take place without coordination with the Soviet Union. This neither concerns us nor disturbs us. But what we are concerned with is the absence of sound relations between the Soviet Union and the Arab countries. What we are certainly concerned with is the lack of total Soviet support for the policy of establishing just and lasting peace in the area and of not aggravating and deepening inter-Arab conflicts.

On the level of bilateral cooperation between the two countries, striving for the establishment of such sound relations requires initiating and supporting all kinds of economic, commercial, and tourist dealings and cooperation between Egypt and the Soviet Union. In this regard there are wide horizons for strengthening ties and restoring trade between the two countries to their record levels of the sixties.

There is, for example, a great possibility for increasing Egyptian exports that are suitable for Soviet markets as this would help us to increase production and boost Egyptian manufactured goods which have been highly popular in Soviet markets. Indeed, it is possible to expand in this field by cooperating with the Soviets to establish major projects in certain free zones in order to export to Soviet and Eastern markets Egyptian products that are in demand and suitable for those markets.

There are also vast tourist areas in Egypt in which the Soviets can build tourist villages that are suitable for the Soviet tourist and particularly for the nature of young Soviet tourists. The Soviet Union can organize the transportation of these tourists at reasonable costs as our country has a 2,000 km coast on the Mediterranean and a 1,000 km coast on the Red Sea. Scores of tourist villages and camps can be established there for whoever wishes. This is a successful experiment as previously tried by Japan, Korea, and China.

The Soviet Union can, if it wishes, exploit its special relations with Ethiopia in order to establish a joint project to benefit from the Nile waters so that the benefits of such project would include Ethiopia, Sudan, Uganda, and Egypt. Such a project would not be only an Egyptian project but a continental one from which an important group of African countries would benefit.

All these projects and proposals are only examples of points of discussion and research. There are wide horizons for beneficial economic cooperation between the two countries. We have the potential and a great need for projects. Aid from one country is not enough to deal with the problems of this part of the world. Rather it is imperative that the world community should cooperate to solve these problems.

In fact, such constructive cooperation between Egypt and the Soviet Union could contribute to rapprochement between the two superpowers. This is a fundamental objective of nonalignment, as well as of Egyptian diplomacy at this historical stage.

Finally, we cannot say that we have now begun taking actual steps toward strengthening cooperation between the two countries, but we can objectively say that there is a mutual desire to look toward the wide horizons of such cooperation and that there are encouraging signs on this path that cannot be ignored. Last July an Egyptian People's Assembly delegation made the first visit to the Soviet Union after an estrangement lasting 10 years. A few days ago a delegation of the Supreme Soviet was in Cairo returning the visit. Observers have noted that the Supreme Soviet made sure that the delegation sent to Egypt was of a high level and headed by a deputy chairman. It also made sure that the visit to Egypt was the first visit by a Supreme Soviet delegation abroad outside the Eastern countries following the 27th CPSU Congress held last February.

As far as I know, the delegation, despite being at a high level, did not discuss any details regarding the development of relations between the two countries. Rather, it came to express the new Soviet leadership's desire to strengthen and develop ties with Egypt. Members of the delegation stated during their stay that they had come to Egypt in order to concentrate on the positive aspects of the old cooperation relations between the two countries and not to raise questions of any differences of views on certain matters because differences of views between all parties are a natural thing.

All these are important steps on the road, but what matters is that they should continue and persist; they should follow the right direction that would achieve the strengthening of cooperation in the interest of both sides, of development in Egypt and of peace in the Middle East.

Government Opposes Call for Emergency Arab Summit

JN172015 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1900 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] President Saddam Husayn has chaired a joint meeting of the RCC and the Ba'th Party Regional Command. The discussion during the meeting dealt with the situation on the battlefronts, the strong position on these battlefronts enabling the confrontation of Iranian aggression, and the victories scored by our heroic fighters in the I, II, and IV Army Corps sectors. The discussion during the meeting also focused on the Arab state of affairs and the U.S. aggression against Libya. The conferees also discussed the suspect terrorist policies that are prepared by Zionism and implemented by the United States and the enemies of the Arab nations who are exploited by the United States. The Arab nation's enemies act in a manner implying that what they are doing is in self-defense but which in reality is a form of behavior which conflicts with the declared objectives of these policies. These policies have harmed the Arab nation's reputation and its pan-Arab struggle. Iraq had previously warned against these policies and stressed the importance of Arab solidarity with respect to our fateful causes. The Libyan and Syrian regimes have opposed Arab solidarity to the extent that they refused to sign a letter of protest against the United States for supporting Zionism through its raids on the PLO Headquarters in Tunis.

Al-Qadhdhafi's suspect policy over the past 6 years of our battle against Iranian aggression and the provision of Iran with weapons has created an anomalous and distorted state of affairs in the Arab arena that has had negative and serious effects on the pan-Arab struggle.

Regardless of any considerations, Iraq is against any aggression that targets any Arab country and considers this stand a firm and principled pillar of its policy.

The conferees discussed Libya's call for an Arab summit and emphasized the following:

1. Our principled and firm stand is that we are against any foreign aggression that targets any Arab country. However, in this particular case, we find it unacceptable that the Libyan regime is blackmailing the Arabs and exploiting their stands for its own propaganda purposes, because the Libyan regime's stand concerning the Iranian aggression against Iraq is very well known. We have tried over the past 6 years to give this regime the opportunity to correct its stand. However, it has internationally pursued its course of treason. We do not at all encourage the convocation of an Arab summit or any Arab meeting at other levels to discuss the U.S. aggression and, if it takes place, we will view it as some kind of blackmail of the Arabs and a ridiculous event.

2. Those who want to convene an Arab summit or any meeting at other levels must address a specific question to the Libyan regime on whether it has changed its stand on foreign aggression against the Arabs, particularly its stand on the Iranian aggression against Iraq. They also must ask the Libyan regime whether it is ready to join the Arabs in denouncing and condemning the aggression and cooperate with the Arabs in a positive manner in this direction. If the Arabs sense this readiness from the Libyan regime, the meeting that would be held must first discuss the question of the Iranian aggression against Iraq, given that the Iranian aggression against Iraq precedes the U.S. aggression against Libya, and is far more serious than the U.S. aggression in terms of its short- and long-term results, including the Iraqis' sacrifices.

If the Libyan regime adopts a positive stand on the question of the Iranian aggression against Iraq, the Arabs would then discuss the question of the U.S. aggression against Libya at the conference they would hold at whatever level.

Foreign Minister Condemns U.S. 'Aggression'

JN171629 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1515 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Speech by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister at the ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordination Bureau in New Delhi on 17 April — read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Mr Chairman, it gives me pleasure to meet once again under the banner of the Nonaligned Movement in New Delhi, the capital of friendly India. On behalf of my country, I would like to congratulate you on the efforts that you have exerted during your chairmanship of our movement since the previous summit.

Within the framework of our firm course calling for settling the problems from which the nonaligned countries suffer, we strongly call for a peaceful and negotiated solution to the Cypriot problem.

We also call for a peaceful and negotiated solution to the problem in Afghanistan in a manner that would safeguard this country's independence and sovereignty. Iraq also denounces the external threats to the Central American countries and reaffirms the people's right to choose their political and social systems without any outside interference.

The armed aggression which the United States recently carried out against Libyan territory constitutes an explicit violation of the UN Charter and international law. It also sets a serious precedent threatening future interstate relations.

Iraq strongly condemns this aggression and expresses its solidarity with the Arab people in Libya. On this occasion, Iraq underlines the need to heed international law and world organizations, particularly the United Nations, to settle disputes among countries.

Iraq can in no way accept the stands and behavior of some countries which seek to impose their views, convictions, and judgments by means of force and violence. Just as this kind of behavior is completely rejected when it is practiced by strong and big powers, we must also strongly reject it when it is practiced by other countries, even if they are members of the movement.

Reportage on Visit to Moscow by Taha Yasin Ramadan

For Soviet coverage on the visit to Moscow by Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and first deputy prime minister, see the Middle East & North Africa section of the 18 April Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Commander Interviewed on Air Force Anniversary

JN171816 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Apr (INA) — The commander of the Air Force and air defenses has stated that the Iraqi war industries have provided sophisticated weapons that fulfill the requirements of fighting the Iranian forces. At a press conference here today on the 55th anniversary of the Iraqi Air Force on 22 April, the Iraqi Air Force commander said that the Iraqi Air Force war industry has supplied Iraqi fighter planes with the necessary advanced combat components and that this has enabled Iraq not to depend completely on foreign sources.

The commander said that the Iraqi Air Force has accurate information about the hideouts of the clique ruling Iran and military and economic targets deep inside Iran.

The Iraqi commander warned the owners of vessels not to send them near the Iranian coast in the Arab Gulf. He stressed that these vessels will be exposed to complete destruction, whether they are in Iranian ports or en route to them.

The commander of the Iraqi Air Force and air defenses said that Iraqi fighter planes had carried out 33,586 combat missions last year and 14,687 missions in the past 3 months alone. The commander also discussed Iraqi Air Force strikes against vital targets inside Iran, such as the Ganaveh oil terminal, the Esfahan refinery, the Ramin power station, and other oil facilities and bridges. He stressed that the Iraqi Air Force will deal fiercer blows in the future.

Armed Forces Communique No 2,192 on War Operations

JN171706 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Communique No 2,192 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 17 April 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With confidence, faith, and honor, our valiant Armed Forces stand as an impregnable fence that protects our territory and the homeland's security, achievements, and aspirations. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. With field planning and supervision, a brave force of our heroic units in the East Tigris operational sector under the VI Army Corps carried out a resolute, daring raid against enemy positions opposite its positions. In a lightning battle, our brave fighters destroyed five rafts, killing or wounding their occupants; captured several enemy soldiers; and captured one medium machinegun, two Kalashnikov rifles, one wireless set, and large quantities of military hardware. The force safely and triumphantly returned to base, praise be to God.

2. With daring and fierce raids, the brave eagles continued to inflict heavy losses on the enemy in terms of troop concentrations, equipment, weapons, and military hardware in 104 combat missions, after which they safely returned with their planes to base, protected by God.

3. The enemy made two attempts to approach our forward positions in the East Maysan operational sector under the IV Army Corps. Our brave men confronted the enemy, inflicting heavy losses in life on it and forcing the rest to flee under the fire of our able artillery. Elsewhere in the same sector, our forces captured the following weapons in the operational sector of one of our formations: 153 GC rifles, 24 medium machineguns, 9 wireless sets, 4 heavy machineguns, 1 B-10 gun, 1 sniping rifle, 1 12-line telephone exchange and 3 field telephones, and large quantities of military hardware. One tubular launcher was also destroyed in another area of the same sector.

4. While carrying out its duties in the no-man's-land opposite our positions in the VII Army Corps operational sector, a brave patrol captured three Kalashnikov rifles and one light machinegun. The patrol safely returned to its positions. In other areas of the same sector, the following was achieved: An enemy group, estimated to be an infantry section, was killed and the enemy was seen evacuating its dead; nine enemy infantry positions were destroyed; one excavator, one machinegun, one ammunition dump, one heavy machinegun position, and one medium machinegun position were destroyed; and many enemy positions were set on fire.

5. An enemy group tried to approach our positions in the East al-Basrah operational sector under the II Army Corps. Our brave men confronted it, killing or wounding 10 while the rest fled. Elsewhere in the same sector, the following was achieved: Four enemy soldiers were killed, and one infantry position, one observation post, and one ammunition dump were destroyed.

6. The following weapons were captured in the central operational sector under the II Army Corps: Seven GC rifles, two RPG-7 launchers, one wireless set, one Kalashnikov rifle, and some other material.

7. The criminal Khomeyniite forces shelled the Khanaqin environs and Biyarah with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command
[Dated] 17 April 1986

Third Body Identified as U.S. Librarian

AU181557 Paris AFP in English 1553 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Beirut, April 18 (AFP) — A third hostage found slain here Thursday in apparent retaliation for the U.S. air raid on Libya was American, in addition to two Britons, hospital sources said.

Doctors identified him as librarian Peter Kilburn, 61, who was reported missing on December 3, 1984.

The other dead were Leigh Douglas, 34, and Philip Padfield, 40, who were abducted in West Beirut on March 29.

A group calling itself the Arab Fedayeen Cells left a message besides the bodies, claiming the slayings in response to the air raids on Tripoli and Banghazi.

Group Urges Execution of U.S., UK Hostages 'Now'

NC172012 Paris AFP in English 2010 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Beirut, April 17 (AFP) — A group called the Organisation of Revolutionary Socialist Moslems (ORSM) claimed here today that it had "executed" by hanging British hostage Alec Collett, a U.N.-employed journalist who was kidnapped here on March 25, 1985.

The claim, in a typed letter sent to a news agency here, threw further confusion on the fate of some 19 foreign hostages held by extremist groups in Lebanon.

The Irish Embassy councellor here, John Rowan, had earlier identified Mr. Collett, 61, as one of three Britons found shot in the head near an abandoned villa east of Beirut.

The ORSM claim, dated Thursday, said: "We announce that the death sentence against the British spy Alec Collett was carried out at a crowded popular ceremony to punish the criminal Thatcher and her foreign minister Howe and their reactionary and backward government that has turned their country into a U.S. protectorate."

The references were to Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, who have drawn widespread criticism for allowing U.S. bombers based in Britain to conduct Tuesday's U.S. air raids on Libya.

The ORSM called on all groups holding U.S. and British hostages "to execute them because now it has become legitimate to shed the blood of Americans and Britons wherever they might be after the criminal actions of the criminals Reagan and Thatcher who make their peoples support the weight of their villany."

The organization said it would give the "respectable" Arabic-language Lebanese daily *AL-NAHAR* a photograph of the hanging.

It also thanked "European countries that refused to participate in the crime of Reagan and Thatcher," adding that Europe, excluding Britain, would be left out of "the battle it is waging in the name of the Islamic and Arab nation."

Fate of British Journalist Remains Uncertain

Body Reportedly Near Spinneys

NC180641 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0618 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] An anonymous caller telephoned the Voice of Lebanon this morning and announced that John McCarthy, the kidnapped British reporter, has been executed and his body was dropped in the Spinneys area at 0750 today. The caller told the security services to look for the body. The Voice of Lebanon has passed this information to the internal security forces, who in turn have dispatched patrols to the designated area to search for the body.

Further Details

NC180656 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0625 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] We have received additional information on our report about the British reporter. A person claiming to belong to the Fedayeen Revolutionary Cells [Al-Klhalaya al-Thawriyah al-Fida'iyah] has telephoned the Voice of Lebanon and said that the body can be found on the second floor of the Al-Qulaylat building on Spinneys Street. The body is wrapped in a blanket, the anonymous caller added, and there is a statement with it. This statement will be circulated later, he announced.

Corpse 'Taken' to Hospital

NC180704 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0637 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Additional information has been received about the British journalist who was killed this morning. A spokesman for the Fedayyen revolutionary Cells has stated that the corpse of the journalist has been taken to the American University Hospital. Pictures of military positions found in his possession will be published in the newspapers of West Beirut, the spokesman announced.

Security Forces Go to Site

NC180709 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] The fate of the British press cameraman John McCarthy has not yet been ascertained. An internal security forces patrol proceeded to the Al-Qulaylat building in the Spinneys area where the body of the cameraman was said to have been left. A few moments ago, the patrol was asked to return to its base and not to the Al-Qulaylat building.

McCarthy Said 'Spying' for U.S.

NC180730 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0644 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] In a new contact [with the Voice of Lebanon], the Fedayeen Revolutionary Cells claimed that they executed the British correspondent [as heard] after discovering that he was spying for

American intelligence. A spokesman for the group added: We found photos of military centers in Beirut and Al-Biqa' in his possession. We also learned from him that the United States intends to shell these military centers in the suburb and in Al-Biqa'. We, the Revolutionary Cells, warn that our arm can reach the whole world.

Hospital Denies Receiving Body

NC180853 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0815 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] The American University Hospital administration denied receiving the corpse of kidnapped Briton John McCarthy this morning. An anonymous caller claiming to speak on behalf of the Fedayeen Revolutionary Cells organization had telephoned the Voice of Lebanon earlier to announce that McCarthy had been executed and his body taken to the American University Hospital from the Spinneys area.

Body Found in Spinneys Area

NC180805 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in Arabic 0745 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Internal security forces have found the corpse of a man in an apartment in the Spinneys area [West Beirut]. The identity of the body has not yet been determined.

Security Denies Report

NC180839 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Sources within the internal security forces have denied receiving any information on the discovery of a corpse near the Spinneys center.

Al-Jumayyil Condemns Killings of UK Hostages

NC172039 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil called John Gray, the British ambassador to Lebanon, this evening. The president conveyed Lebanon's strong condemnation of the killing of three British hostages and the kidnapping of a British reporter on the airport road. President al-Jumayyil stressed Lebanon's denunciation of such acts, saying that the necessary measures would be taken to deal with these crimes and prevent their recurrence.

Junblatt Denounces Execution of Hostages

HK180054 Hong Kong AFP in English
0049 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Beirut, April 18 (AFP) — Lebanese Druze leader Walid Junblatt condemned in strong terms on Thursday night the "executions" of four Western hostages announced here in reprisal for Tuesday's U.S. raid on Libya.

Mr Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, said the killers were "mercenaries" whose actions were "crimes in the eyes of all honest Lebanese and Arab nationalists."

In a press statement, the Druze leader said that Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi had "seen to the safety of expatriates, who have not come to any harm in spite of the American raids."

He said those who had murdered the hostages "are distorting our national Arab struggle." Mr Junblatt said he could not stay silent "faced with these crimes, which are contrary to our traditional Islamic and Arab values."

Mr Junblatt said Moslem West Beirut was becoming "a desert stalked by ravenous wolves." He called for the "safeguard of its teaching and hospital facilities, in particular the American University Hospital [AUH] and the American University."

According to informed sources, 67 doctors and employees of the AUH and the university are planning to leave West Beirut.

'Foreigners' Reportedly Leaving West Beirut

NC172135 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2115 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Foreigners began leaving West Beirut for East Beirut this evening. A Lebanese Army helicopter transported five foreigners from West to East Beirut, at their own request.

University Staff To Depart

NC180932 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0915 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] According to diplomatic sources, the evacuation of foreign nationals from West Beirut will be followed by a plan for their final evacuation from Lebanon. It has been learned that 67 teachers, doctors, and employees from the American University and its hospital have decided to leave the western area for good.

A Lebanese military helicopter earlier had transported a number of foreign nationals from West Beirut to the eastern areas.

Strike in W. Beirut Condemns U.S. 'Aggression'

NC180919 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] A peaceful strike was observed in West Beirut today. Banking and commercial firms, private and public organizations, schools, institutions, and universities participated. The strike is in condemnation of the U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

Fad'allah Discusses U.S., French Hostages

GF041754 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 3 Apr 86 p 13

[Interview with Scholar Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, by correspondent Muwaffaq Madani, in Beirut — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Muwaffaq Madani] Numerous contacts have been made with you concerning the issue of the fate of the U.S. and French hostages. What do you know about this issue?

[Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah] I believe that I have spoken more than once on this issue, considering that my name has been placed in the forefront by international and regional media, as a person who is connected with the issue. However, I consider myself outside of this sphere, and I challenge all media organs to prove that I have a connection with it. I have said more than once that the matter began according to the Lebanese practice of kidnapping an individual or several individuals to exchange them for other persons. This is how matters started. I believe that the issue did not have any political dimension, although some people attempted to impart a political dimension to it. If this matter had been dealt with in a practical way, as similar matters were dealt with in more than one European and American country, it would have ended and its file would have been closed without further suffering.

However, I imagine that the United States or the U.S. Administration has found in this matter an opportunity to begin a security and political program which declares war on the parties which are opposed to U.S. policy in the region and which are firmly opposed to Zionist policy, namely the Islamic movement in the Islamic world.

On this basis, the United States has attempted to place the matter in the sphere of international terrorism, according to the view that this operation is one of the features of international and Islamic terrorism, after it had brought up the issue within the framework of the blowing up of the Marine headquarters, the headquarters of the French paratroopers, and the Israeli intelligence headquarters in southern Lebanon.

For this reason I believe that it would have been possible for the United States to embark on a very simple plan to reach an understanding on the issue with all of the concerned parties in the arena. However, the U.S. attempted to exert pressure on the party holding the detainees, who were supposed to be exchanged for the U.S. hostages to activate its plan for confronting international terrorism, so that the issue of tragedy would remain alive among the American people, and so that the political media plan in Europe and elsewhere would be activated so that the United States might profit from it. This is what happened. We saw how the issue became more complicated until it reached a deadlock and has now turned into a political issue in the U.S. plan, within what is described as war against terrorism, and a political issue for the kidnappers and the party which contacts them politically, whether this party is local, regional, or international, to exert pressure on the United States and to create a mobile political situation which would confront U.S. policy and attempt to humiliate U.S. might in one way or another. This is how the issue became complicated.

[Madani] Who is responsible?

[Fadlallah] I believe that the party responsible for this complication is the United States, which used to posses numerous cards that could have enabled it to save face and allow other parties to save face.

[Madani] What basic conditions do you think are suitable for releasing the French hostages, then the U.S. hostages?

[Fadlallah] I believe that the issue of the French hostages is more complex than the issue of the U.S. hostages because the issue of the U.S. hostages still takes place according to the Lebanese method in the process of exchange. This issue has not undergone unusual complications. It could have moved within a political situation, but this situation is not as profound as the political situation of the French kidnapped.

We are not actually talking about the political conditions the kidnappers announce, but about what takes place behind the scenes between France and the sides concerned in this issue whom France knows. I am not now in a position to make definitions or to talk about this issue by dotting all the "i's" from the political aspect, because I do not have the right to talk about it.

[Madani] There are Western reports which refer to military interference to take the shape of moving the French fleets to release the kidnapped French by force. White House spokesman Larry Speakes also announced that the United States is working toward releasing the U.S. hostages and that it may resort to any methods to release them, which constitutes a threat of resorting to the military option. Do you expect such an option?

[Fadlallah] I believe that the talk about fleets in the confrontation of the kidnappers is similar to a media joke, because had the fleets been able to succeed, they would have attained them concerning the issue of the Marines, which was more dangerous than the issue of the kidnapped. Moreover, the issue of the kidnapped does not require all of this. The French, as well as the Americans, have intelligence services. The Lebanese state, as well as the Lebanese parties that sympathize with France, also have intelligence services. The intelligence services can discover the whereabouts of these people, and can, through a small operation, carry out what the fleets want to execute. I believe that the movement of the fleets is a political and security scare designed to exaggerate the Lebanese political reality. It is not a "de facto" situation and those who propagate such a scare do not respect themselves. We understand that the United States and France are concerned with preserving the lives of the kidnapped. It is natural to believe that this approach would not preserve their lives. On the other hand, we know that the attack of these fleets on a country like Lebanon faces regional and international complications which are uncalled for in this arena.

This matter cannot be talked about in a self-respecting political manner. The Lebanese have become addicted to such exaggerations. We still remember what took place during the hijacking of the U.S. plane, when the United States moved its fleets toward the Lebanese waters and tried to create a media uproar. Everybody knows that the superpower does not possess the capabilities to move into "alleyways" and through narrow areas. The fleets do not move through the alleyways of Beirut, but through the world's open spaces.

Syrian Tanks 'Withdrawing' From Upper Al-Matn

NC180847 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0815 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Since the day before yesterday, Syrian forces have been withdrawing a number of their tanks at night from the area of upper Al-Matn, returning them to Syria. The tanks are first subjected to searches in the areas of Al-Masna' and (Judaydat Yabus), where electric power has been cut. Military vehicles moving on the military road between Al-Masna' and (Judaydat Yabus) in the direction of Syria are being subjected to thorough searches.

Dead Syrian Found; Palestinian Camp 'Mutiny'

NC180829 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0630 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] The body of a Syrian milirary person was found in the Corniche al-Nahr area of Al-Tabbanah [in Tripoli] at 0100. The area has been cordoned off and we have learned that the body has been taken to the Al-Haykaliyah Hospital in Tripoli amid tight security.

An anonymous person speaking on behalf of the Organization of the Opressed on Earth has told us that this group is responsible for the security incidents which have taken place inside the Palestinian camps in Syria. He called on the Syrian authorities to withdraw their forces from the Al-Biqa' and not to interfere in Islamic affairs.

The Voice of Lebanon has also learned about a mutiny in some of the Palestinian camps in Syria following clashes between Palestinian groups and Syrian security organizations in and around the camps. Efforts are underway to set up an independent internal authority within these camps and signs of this authority have begun to appear.

Strike Force Deploys in Palestinian Camps Area

NC161806 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Statement issued in Beirut on 16 April by 'Abd al-Amir 'Abbas, member of the regional command of the Ba'th Party Organization — read by announcer]

[Text] Following the completion of contacts and consultations, and in implementation of the Damascus agreement and the decisions of the National Action Command, and the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF], the commanders of the party strike force, accompanied by the Syrian observers and two officials — one from Amal and one from the PNSF — conducted an inspection this afternoon of the positions to be taken up by the strike force. It will deploy under the full supervision of the National Action Command and the PNSF.

At 1645, strike force personnel began to deploy in the following positions: The Dalal al-Mughrabi area, in Sabra; the Palestinian Liberation Army post near the Al-Sharq Movie Theater; Ariha; the Al-Amal Club; Al-Dukhi; and the studio area. The deployment proceeded smoothly in all the positions, amid rejoicing and expressions of welcome by all citizens in and around the camp.

We stress once again that this force belongs to everyone, as it is biased not toward any party, but only toward the national solution and Arab blood in order to confront Israel and its agents. It will work to achieve peace and security for all citizens without exception. We emphasize that our common goal is the unity of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and the unity of a shared fate.

Official on Soviet, Norwegian UNIFIL Support

NC161908 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in Arabic 1645 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Ambassador Samih al-Baba, director of political affairs at the Foreign Ministry, discussed the question of extending UNIFIL's mandate for another 6 months with Prime Minister Karami at Government House today. After the meeting, Ambassador al-Baba announced that the Soviet ambassador had presented a memorandum to Karami yesterday indicating that the Soviet union agreed to a 6-month extension of UNIFIL's mandate and was ready to finance it. Ambassador al-Baba added that he has received a cable from Lebanon's ambassador to Sweden, who reported the declaration by the Norwegian minister of state for foreign affairs that the Norwegian Consultative Council had recommented that the government agree to have its country's contingent remain in place for an additional 6 months.

Al-Ahmar Asks Unified Stand in National Day Speech

JN171829 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1540 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Speech by 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Ba'th Party assistant secretary general, at a speech rally held at Damascus University auditorium to mark the 40th anniversary of evacuation day — live]

[Excerpt] The recent U.S. aggression against fraternal Libya came as a blatant example of haughtiness and a clear embodiment of the scheme of barbaric aggression that does not recognize human norms or legal and political considerations. It has no respect for peoples' sovereignty, world peace, or safety. For a long time, the U.S. Administration has embarked on a continuous campaign of pressure and threats against Syria, the Libyan Jamahiriyah, and all states and forces opposing its policy. It moved its fleets in the Mediterranean in preparation for the aggression and under the cover of military pressures and freedom of navigation in international waters. It then justified it on the pretext of combating terrorism and self-defense and other misleading, groundless, and endless pretexts.

The United States launched its barbaric aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah's cities and territories with successive and intensive raids. The planes took off from U.S. fleet ships and bases in Britain. This aggression falls within the framework of the U.S. policy to dominate the region, subjugate the Arab nation, and enable Israel to entrench its aggression against the Arabs. The aggression is also a new attempt to intimidate and terrorize the Third World countries. It also disregards the peoples' will, freedom, dignity, and national security. This aggression is not only aimed at the fraternal Libyan Jamahiriyah, but at the entire Arab nation because the U.S. Administration's aggressive schemes of hegemony are not only aimed at subjugating the Jamahiriyah but at subjugating Syria and all Arabs.

Syria, which vehemently condemned the aggression and firmly announced its stand alongside Libya, placed all its resources at Libya's disposal and called on all Arabs to assume their responsibilities in supporting the Jamahiriyah and confronting this blatant aggression, now asserts the importance of confronting the aggressors and putting an end to their belligerence before they expose peace and security in the region and the entire world to the gravest dangers. Syria also calls for a unified stand with all available resources to support the Jamahiriyah's people, who are valiantly confronting the impudent U.S. aggression. The recent events are not imperialism's last. They are a link in the chain of aggression that is being escalated day after day. Confronting this aggression and foiling the imperialist-Zionist schemes require from all Arab states and forces both officially and publicly closing ranks and unifying the forces in one trench alongside the Jamahiriyah and against the aggression of the United States and the Zionist entity, which is directed against all popular Arab forces and organizations. All governments and forces throughout the entire Arab homeland are required and urged to adopt all measures that can put an end to the policy of aggression and foil the results of the imperialist colonialist policy in the region whose results go beyond the region's borders and whose threats endanger world peoples, security, and stability.

The escalation of the imperialist-Zionist onslaught, striking at Lebanon, shackling the Egyptian people's freedom with Camp David's fetters, threatening Syria, and the U.S. aggression against Libya are evidence of the enemy's fear of the Arab nation's rise. They also prove that Arab struggle is continuously progressing and developing. The policy of intimidation will not affect the Arabs. U.S. imperialists and Zionists will certainly be cauterized by the fire they are kindling and suffer the consequences of their policy, which is hostile to Arabs and all strugglers in the world.

'Aggression' Expected at 'Anytime'

JN171334 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1138 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Gentlemen, the 40th anniversary of the colonialists' evacuation from Syrian territory comes at a time when the Arab world is witnessing feverish colonialist attempts to regain the positions and interests which colonialism has lost in our region. This great anniversary is also being celebrated at a time when the Arab world is witnessing a mammoth revolution against the colonialists, their Zionist allies and agent tools. They tried to penetrate a pan-Arab defensive line in the Arab Maghreb by striking at Tripoli and Banghazi, but the tons of bombs and explosives dropped on the two Arab cities have turned into a torch glowing with wrath and revolt in the Arab east and west against the neo-Zionism embodied today by the U.S. President and his blind administration, which has lost track of all international norms, laws, and ethics.

What happened on Tuesday morning is a very serious incident in the chain of continuous U.S.-Zionist hostile escalation against the Arab nation. What happened went beyond the policy of threatening to use force and muscle-flexing to actually using force. The United States acted on behalf of Israel and launched a large-scale attack on an independent Arab country and bombed its capital on the new pretext of combating international terrorism. Thus, the United States has declared war on the Arab nation and has placed itself both militarily and ideologically in the Israeli camp, which is hostile to the Arab nation and its national and progressive forces. This means that a U.S.-Israeli aggression is expected anytime and that the United States and Israel may launch an aggression on the same pretext used for the aggression against Libya or any other pretext.

We consider what happened at dawn on Tuesday, what happened earlier, and what may happen to be a very serious development as well as a very grave experimental preliminary attempt to launch a new large-scale war or aggression in the region — an aggression whose planners are seeking to anticipate events and prevent the Arab nation, headed by Syria, from attaining a position that would enable it to dictate its conditions, realities, and pan-Arab laws on the enemies of the Arabs and allow it to prevent the imposition of U.S. and Zionist conditions and realities on the Arabs. It is a race with time between an aggressive force seeking to impose hegemony, expansion, and influence on our region on the one hand, and a liberation force that is continuing the battle of evacuation, freedom, and liberation on the other.

Now that we have succeeded in surmounting many ordeals and plots, we are getting ready for our next battles, quite confident in our masses' ability to score the Arab victory, to which we are aspiring together with our Arab nation, from the Gulf to the ocean.

Al-Asad Receives Soviet Congratulations on Holiday

JN161925 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has received a cable of congratulations on Syria's national independence day from the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet saying:

The CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet congratulate you heartily, comrade president, and congratulate the friendly Syrian people on the 40th anniversary of the foreign forces' evacuation.

We can confidently say that 4 decades of indepedent development of Syria, which was liberated from the yoke of colonization and terminated the foreign military presence, have changed the face of the country and raised it to an international position and allowed the Syrian people to make great contributions to the anti-imperialist Arab struggle.

The Soviet Union praised the Syrian leadership's policy aiming at achieving social and economic transformation and at achieving cohesion among national and progressive forces in the country. Syria's firm anti-imperialist stand and efforts to bolster Arab solidarity in the struggle for the sake of reaching a just settlement in the Middle East and of confronting U.S. and Israeli attempts to impose separate capitulationist deals on the Arabs have gained respect and support.

The Soviet Union will continue to stand alongside Syria and other Arab countries that are confronting Israeli aggression and imperialist interference and that are struggling for the sake of entrenching national independence. We are certain that the continuous development of Soviet-Syrian friendship and cooperation on the basis of the 1980 treaty will serve the interests of our peoples, the cause of strengthening international security, and the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

We wish you, Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, good health, and the friendly Syrian people further progress and prosperity.

Britain's 'Direct Role' in U.S. Attack Criticized

JN180709 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 18 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Regarding the British stand and the need to confront it, the newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* says: The British stand in support of the savage U.S. aggression against Libya did not surprise anyone, because Britain still insists on playing its traditional colonial role, thinking that the policy of force and terrorism could return to it its old zones of influence and its domination over peoples and national liberation movements. But the strange thing about the British stand is its deviation from the unanimous European stand, which clearly condemned the U.S. aggression and went so far as to close certain European airspace to the U.S. planes on their way to Libyan territory.

Margaret Thatcher's government not only backed the U.S. aggression but also played a direct role in its implementation. Proof of this is that U.S. bombers took off from bases in Britain to bomb residential areas in Tripoli and Banghazi. Naturally, this participation could not but generate strong Arab reaction.

AL-THAWRAH adds: British support for the U.S. aggression against Libya stems from a rancorous British policy against Arabs — a policy demonstrated earlier by British participation in the tripartite aggression against Egypt and before that by the issuance of the Balforu declaration which enabled world Zionism to establish Israel on Arab territory in Palestine. This is Britain and these are its stands — a long record of hatred, plotting, and aggression against the Arab nation.

ASL, National Guard Positions Attacked With Rockets

JN180712 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope
in Arabic 0600 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] The Army of Southern Lebanon [ASL] (Qal'at al-Suwayda') center was shelled by two B-7 rockets last night. This was accompanied by machinegun fire from the western side of the center. The ASL elements returned fire using appropriate weapons. No casualties were reported.

In the Bint Jubayl district, the National Guard center in the township of 'Ayn Ibil was shelled by RPG's at dawn today. The RPG's source was defined by the center's garrison to be (Tallat al-Jamus). Fire was returned and the shelling was silenced.

Explosions, Assassinations Reported in Northern Syria

NC171958 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] According to information received by the Voice of Lebanon, more than 150 people were either killed or wounded in a string of explosions in Syria the day before yesterday [15 April] [as heard]. The casualties include both soldiers and civilians.

The same reports indicate that buses carrying military cadets were booby-trapped with TNT. The explosive charges were set to go off when the buses reached downtown areas. However, most of the charges exploded when the vehicles were at traffic circles outside city centers. Eight blasts were reported: Two in Mashta al-Hulw, two in Tartus, two in Homs, one in Masyaf, and one in Safita.

The explosions in Tartus killed 27 Syrian soldiers and wounded 74 others.

The Voice of Lebanon has learned that the first blast in Tartus took place near a Syrian naval base. The second was at an intelligence center and produced the largest number of casualties. The initial explosion was caused by a bomb planted inside a pyramid-like monument at the naval base.

All the blasts were in northern Syria. In the past, the majority took place in the capital.

Several assassinations were carried out in northern Syrian towns before the two explosions in Tartus. The victims were Syrian intelligence officers, most of whom were from the 'Alawite sect.

Checkpoints manned by Syrian intelligence agents have been set up on the approaches to Latakia and Tartus. An atmosphere of panic now prevails in military bases and camps in light of the fact that the two blasts in Tartus were on a naval base and at an intelligence center, and the devices involved were not detected.

There has also been a wave of arrests in Syria, and this has been the subject of an official news blackout.

Rabin Interviewed on Terrorism, Peace With Jordan

TA171246 Tel Aviv BAMAHANE in Hebrew
16 Apr 86 pp 10, 11, 64

["Exclusive" interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by Ehud Praver and Yosi Argeman; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [*BAMAHANE*] Does Israel today have any new initiatives in its war against terrorism?

[Rabin] Let us begin with the basics. Those who seek a magical formula to solve the terrorism problem, those who believe that by employing the method of "one blow and that's that" they can eliminate terrorism, do not know what they are talking about. Even in the way you pose the question there is a certain natural, understandable tendency to search for a solution, to put an end to the matter. Under Israeli conditions — and it is not pleasant to have to say this, but it is the truth — people must once and for all stop deluding themselves by saying: Let us go to war against one country, as perhaps some people thought about Lebanon, and eliminate terrorism.

The war against terrorism is long, continual, and comprehensive. Israel sees the problem of terrorism in its entirety. In this war we have a network of defensive and offensive measures. Let us take the activity of the Navy during the past 5 years as an example. One should remember that up until the end of the seventies, terrorist infiltrations by sea caused us the largest number of casualties. Now, however, the Navy, by implementing defensive means, has kept the coast clear of infiltrations for 5 years. This is active defensive action, meaning that we could also reach the *Atavarius* and sink it 170 miles from our shores in international waters. The fact that El Al planes are not the victims of hijackings can also be attributed first and foremost to active defensive measures.

Then, of course, there is the offensive system, such as was evidenced in the attack on the PLO Headquarters in Tunisia, the raids in Lebanon, the operations against terrorists, and the quiet intelligence action in which we recently found the murderers of several Israelis. As far as I am concerned, this is a display of additional success in uncovering terrorist elements from the territories. Nevertheless, I do not want to create any illusions about the possibility of eliminating terrorism completely.

[*BAMAHANE*] Has the cut in the defense budget not harmed our ability to invest more resources in the war against terrorism?

[Rabin] No. The cut did not significantly harm the war against terrorism.

[*BAMAHANE*] What is currently preventing Husayn from entering the peace process?

[Rabin] I think that what has prevented him in the past and what is preventing him today is first of all the fact that he does not know what he would get from us in terms of territory. His uncertainty is so great as to make him say to himself: Even just entering negotiations might endanger my regime, unless I promise my supporters PLO or Syrian partnership and agreement. Jordan's monarch, King Husayn, is certainly saying to himself: If they would give me what they gave Al-Sadat, I would come on my own. Naturally he means all the territories, though this is unacceptable to us; there is a broad national consensus against such a move. I, too, would not even consider giving him back East Jerusalem and certain other areas in return for peace, although I am prepared to give up the territories. This would not be easy, and it would be painful, but I am prepared. Both I and the Labor Party are prepared to do this. However, Husayn is not prepared to adhere to such conditions. He is claiming: If you are not prepared to give me everything, since I do not know what the results of the negotiations will be, I cannot come. Therefore, the question for the future is how can his security and regime be strengthened so that he can enter negotiations without knowing for certain what he will and will not get in return. As long as he remains unsure, I doubt he will enter the negotiations.

[*BAMAHANE*] Is Under Secretary of State Murphy, who is shuttling in the region, more optimistic?

[Rabin] In my opinion Murphy is trying to reach the stage of a preparatory dialogue. I do not think that the United States has greater hopes today than it did about a year ago. This, however, is my impression alone. The question that confronts us first of all is whether we want to wait for a telephone call or whether we want to make a telephone call. I believe we must pick up the phone and dial. In other words, in order to enter negotiations and attain peace we must be the initiators. We should not only wait for others to initiate action.

[*BAMAHANE*] How is this done?

[Rabin] First we have to say, this is what we want, and then we have to raise ideas that could bring the sides closer. The third thing is to create a situation in the territories — within the framework of the Military Government and the Civilian Administration — in which the Arabs have the opportunity to govern themselves and manage their daily matters. I do not think that Israelis should manage their lives for them. I emphasize that this would be done within the framework of the Military Government and the Civilian Administration, as they are. There is absolutely no reason for an Israeli officer to be mayor if a moderate Arab candidate can be found for the job. The same applies in many other spheres. I do not want to manage their daily lives. I am only doing this while there is no political arrangement and while the problem of terrorism exists.

[*BAMAHANE*] You are speaking as though this is a temporary arrangement. In fact, however, it looks more and more like a permanent arrangement that has already existed for 19 years.

[Rabin] Even though I am prepared to give up territory, I do not have a guilty conscience about our presence there. I believe that the territorial results of the 6-Day War gave us room and cards to play with the Egyptians in order to achieve peace. The same applies to Jordan. As long as there is no willingness on the part of Jordan to enter negotiations, I, as one who does not enjoy ruling another people, still think we should hold onto the last centimeter. I want Husayn to enter negotiations aimed at reaching a solution. I am not prepared to enter negotiations after everything has already been decided. That is not negotiations.

Peres Reportedly Told of U.S. Attack Plan in Advance

TA180714 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 18 Apr 86 p 10

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher were apparently the only two foreign leaders who knew about Reagan's intention to strike Libya.

The U.S. media did not believe that Reagan would make good on his threat to attack Al-Qadhdhafi in light of the negative response to his call for international action by the free world against Al-Qadhdhafi and international terrorism. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz informed Peres about the President's intention to attack 2 weeks ago: "We crossed Al-Qadhdhafi's line of death nine times. This is not the last time. Next time, quite soon, it will hurt much more. We must hit this madman to put an end to terrorism."

Reagan revealed the great U.S. secret in a telephone conversation with Margaret Thatcher, and asked her to allow the F-111's to take off from British airfields.

CIA Director William Casey disclosed a week ago that Israel and the United States are cooperating in the war against international and Libyan terrorism. He may have also hinted at cooperation in the last raid.

Further Commentary, Reaction to U.S. Strike on Libya

Students Demonstrate in Jerusalem

TA171829 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] This afternoon several students demonstrated against the United States opposite the U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem. Our correspondent Moshe Nussbaum reports that three students were detained and the others were dispersed by the police.

HA'ARETZ: U.S. Credibility Restored

TA171219 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 17 Apr 86 p 9

[Commentary by 'Oded Zaray: "The Goal: To Overthrow Al-Qadhdhafi"]

[Excerpts] The U.S. operation in Libya, even though it was late in coming and underwent severe birth pangs, may achieve its goal. There is no doubt that the destruction of 17 military aircraft and the hits at missile bases and intelligence sites in Libya are significant results of a U.S. act of retaliation, punishment, and deterrence. However, from the Arab viewpoint, the nature and importance of the U.S. operation actually lie in the bombing of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's strongly fortified military camp, the Ba'b Al-'Aziziyah camp in the Tripoli suburbs.

This camp symbolizes the immunity of the man who has personified the Libyan revolutionary regime since 1 September 1969. About a dozen coup and assassination attempts against Al-Qadhdhafi have failed at the foot of the camp's walls. It is from inside this vast camp, the very heart of the regime, that Al-Qadhdhafi commands the Army, with its security apparatus and terrorist arms, and threatens the entire world. The bombing of Ba'b Al-'Aziziyah, therefore, represents the elimination of the Libyan regime's immunity, and proof — for the first time in many years — that Al-Qadhdhafi, who threatens to attack one Arab leader or another almost every week, is no less liable to attack and perhaps even more so than any other Arab leader.

Furthermore, the bombing of Ba'b Al-'Aziziyah is regarded by the Arab world not as an operation of retaliation and punishment but as a U.S. decision to overthrow Al-Qadhdhafi's regime. Even if it turns out that the man was saved or emerged with slight wounds from the bombing, this does not wipe out the belief, which is prevalent in at least some of the Arab countries, that the U.S. action symbolizes the beginning of the end for the Al-Qadhdhafi regime. After all, it is inconceivable that the man will completely change his ways and eliminate the unique nature of his regime. Arab personalities who know Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi will reject the possibility that he will abandon the "revolutionary dreams" he believes in with all his soul and stop using terrorism, which he sees as an effective tool to realize these dreams. Therefore these people expect the Libyan attacks to go on, with even greater vigor, forcing the United States to deal with Ba'b Al-'Aziziyah again.

All this is on the assumption that the cracks caused by the U.S. operation 2 days ago in the foundations of the Libyan regime were not sufficient to create an internal attempt to overthrow Al-Qadhdhafi. According to sources in the Libyan opposition which is active in Europe, Al-Qadhdhafi's regime no longer enjoys mass support, particularly due to the worsening economic situation.

The Arab world has done the minimum required of it in statements condemning the United States and expressing forced verbal support for the Libyan nation. This teaches us that the majority of the Arab regimes that have often been victims of Libyan acts of subversion and terrorism would breathe easier if Al-Qadhdhafi's regime were overthrown.

Even as the situation stands now, the lower the current Libyan regime falls, the stronger the pro-Western Arab countries will become. The events of the last few years in the area in which the United States has been involved, particularly the Lebanese events of 1983, severely harmed U.S. credibility, with all that this means for its allies in the Arab world. The Ba'b Al-'Aziziyah attack has considerably repaired U.S. credibility, and this is also having a broad influence on the political efforts in the area which are being conducted at the initiative of the United States.

MA'ARIV: European Criticism 'Duplicity'

TA170952 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 17 Apr 86 p 19

[Editorial: "The United States and Its Friends"]

[Text] Many people in Europe and elsewhere in the world disagree with the way the Reagan administration chose to react to Libyan terrorism. This is a legitimate reaction and friends are also permitted to express regret over the victims of the U.S.

bombing, who also came from the civilian population of Libya, but this is on the condition that the allies of the United States also have more suitable answers to international terrorism and that they are prepared to defend their security, even without the kind help of the United States.

However, considering the hundreds of thousands of U.S. soldiers who have been stationed in Europe for the past 40 years only because the Europeans themselves do not want to carry out this mission, and considering the fact that the European countries have foiled the U.S. attempt to bring about a change in Al-Qadhdhafi's policies by using an economic boycott, the conduct of France, Germany, and other countries should be regarded as duplicity and insolence.

Anyone who thinks that President Reagan is wrong must tell the Americans: We want nothing from you, neither the good nor the bad! But anybody who is ready to accept U.S. backing in all fields must stand at its side when it comes to the test and only afterward, in a debate among NATO members, try to persuade the Americans that the path they followed was not the right one and it would be better to fight terrorism in other ways, provided such ways do exist.

This also applies to the behavior of the "moderate" Arab countries that have now joined the chorus of people slandering the United States. Saudi Arabia and Egypt, who fear Al-Qadhdhafi's regime and want his overthrow, cannot be "pro-American" and "anti-American" at the same time. What is especially grave is the reaction of Syria, which has expressed willingness to help operate the Libyan missiles and has thus actually admitted to having joined the international terrorist camp.

Shamir on Possibility of Moda'i Return to Finance

TA170622 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] A few hours after the reshuffle in the Finance Ministry yesterday, Mr Shamir declared that it is not inconceivable that, when the time comes, he will give Yitzhaq Moda'i back his post.

[Begin Shamir recording] I would very much like to return him to his post because, after all, we emerged at a loss from the latest crisis. We had an amazingly successful finance minister and suddenly he is no longer there. I hope that the means will be found to bring him back, although I also hope that his replacement, Moshe Nisim, will succeed in his post. But should it prove necessary, we will do everything to return him to his post and allow him to serve the country as best he can. [end recording]

Shamir Criticizes Peres Remarks on Palestinians

TA170911 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
17 Apr 86 p 1

[Report by Joel Rebibo]

[Text] Vice Premier Yitzhaq Shamir said last night that Prime Minister Peres had spoken as the leader of his Labour Party and not as leader of the country when he last week called for recognition of the Palestinian nation.

"As prime minister he had no authority to say that he recognizes the Palestinian people as a nation," Shamir told students at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

Shamir said that one of the disadvantages for the Likud in serving in a unity government was that it was unable to push for settlements. But, "at the right time we will continue our settlement activities."

The Likud had decided to stay in the government despite the latest crisis, to "protect the wholeness of Eretz Yisra'el."

Minister Corfu Praises British Security at Heathrow

TA171312 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Following the detention of the woman who tried to take a suspected bomb aboard an El Al jet at London's Heathrow Airport, the Israeli Embassy in Britain praised the alertness of British police. Transportation Minister Hayim Corfu sent a letter of congratulations to the El Al office in London and to his British counterpart, in which he praised and expressed gratitude to Heathrow security officials.

Ministry Responds to Torture Allegations Against IDF

TA172017 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew
17 Apr 86 p 4

[Report by military correspondent Alex Fishman]

[Text] As a result of the U.S. protest to Israel over the detention of a U.S. citizen, A'az Dabajal, for approximately 5 weeks in southern Lebanon during which he was allegedly tortured by IDF officers, the Defense Ministry launched an investigation. These are the findings:

A'az Dabajal is Lebanese but holds U.S. citizenship and lives in Detroit. He has relatives living in the village of Bint Jubayl in the security zone. Dabajal was arrested on 12 February 1986 by security personnel of the Army of Southern lebanon [ASL] after it became clear that he had participated in planning the assassination of four ASL security men in charge of foiling attacks in the security strip. A'az Dabajal was released from prison on 18 March 1986.

During the interrogation of Dabajal and people associated with him, it became clear that in the several months prior to his arrest he traveled between Lebanon and the United States at least twice. During those trips he visited his family in Bint Jubayl. Dabajal also has relatives in Tyre and Beirut, including some who are active in Amal's security establishment, as well as other relatives in the villages of Khirbat Silm and (Dayr al-Sansal), which are known to be Hizballah centers.

During one of his visits to Bint Jubayl, Dabajal contacted a Christian resident of 'Ayn Tbil who had a friend being held by

Amal in Al-Nabatiyah. Dabajal suggested that he would work for the release of his friend if in return the Christian would assassinate four senior ASL security personnel. The Christian agreed to cooperate. In meetings with hostile elements connected with Amal's security establishment outside the security zone and in Beirut, the Christian took it upon himself to plan and carry out the assassination of the four. In order to implement the task, he obtained a kalashnikov with a silencer, and ammunition. To ensure the success of the mission, Dabajal sent him photographs of the security men to be killed, and proposed sending photographs of military installations also. At this point, Dabajal was arrested by the same ASL security men who were targeted for assassination, and as in customary in Lebanon, they vented their anger on him. When Dabajal admitted to the security men that he was indeed a party to the plan to assassinate them, he was naturally subjected to harsher treatment in the ASL prison. Dabajal's allegations that he was mistreated by an Israeli officer have proved groundless. The investigation showed that these allegations were aimed at besmirching the IDF officer's reputation, and it is obvious that the maltreatment he referred to was carried out by the Lebanese soldiers alone. As is known, the prison where A'az Dabajal was held is under the complete direction of the ASL. In this case, when it became clear to the IDF that the man was a U.S. citizen, Israeli intervention was immediately decided upon in order to conclude the investigation as quickly as possible and prevent maltreatment by the Lebanese interrogators. This is what was done. There is no doubt that the man, A'az Dabajal used his U.S. citizenship to create an impression of immunity and to try to avoid punishment, and even to prevent the exposure of his guilt. During the interrogation, when Dabajal learned that his case was being handled by the U.S. Embassy, he retracted his confession of participating in the plan to assassinate the ASL security men. The Israeli investigation was held up due to the kidnapping of the two IDF soldiers on 17 February 1986 and subsequent events.

Golan Heights Druze Launch Protest Strike

TA170619 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Today the Druze villages on the Golan Heights are on strike. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that Syria's supporters decided on the strike to protest the fact that large forces of policemen and Border Policemen have been put on alert in the Golan Heights to prevent demonstrations and gatherings to mark Syrian Independence Day. Last night there were already several gatherings in Druze villages and tension was felt.

Military Court Rules on 4 Administrative Detentions

TA170915 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
17 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] The six-month administrative detention order against Khalil Ashur, head of the Al-Najah University student council, was confirmed by a military court in Nabulus on Tuesday. Ashur was detained on March 26 on suspicion of activity on behalf of the Fatah.

Administrative detention is imprisonment without trial — usually for six-month periods — of persons considered a grave danger to security.

At the same hearing, at the Central Prison for Judaea and Samaria, the six-month administrative detention periods of three other detainees were reduced by two months. They are Jamal Idris, head of the Bi'r Zayt University student council; his predecessor, Nayif Suwaytat; and Jamal Habash of Qabatiyah. Bi'r Zayt student Ahmad al-Dik had his six-month term shortened by one month.

The judge gave no reason for the reductions decided on at the mandatory review which follows three months of detention.

Black Hebrews Arrested For Apparent Deportation

TA170635 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] During the night 46 Black Hebrews who are suspected of being in Israel illegally were arrested in Rehovot. Our correspondent Mikha'el Miro reports that the arrests were made by several dozen policemen and Ministry of the Interior staff. After identification procedures are completed, the detainees will apparently be deported from Israel.

Disturbances Mark Palestinian Prisoners Day

TA171222 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] There was sporadic violence across the West Bank today as Palestinians marked their annual Prisoners Day. Jerry Cheslow reports:

Ther are roughly 2,000 Palestinians in Israeli jails: one-fourth of them are awaiting trial and others have been convicted of various offenses. Today the territories are marking the annual Day of the Prisoner; the day was set by the PLO in 1977 to commemorate a 45-day hunger strike held in Ashqelon prison.

In Ramallah four schools were closed by their faculties, others reported low attendance, and students at a girls' school burned tires on the street and stoned border policemen. They were dispersed by security forces. One school remained closed in Al-Birah and another in Hebron. There were also reports of demonstrations in the Al-Dahayshah and Balatah refugee camps and in Nabulus, but these could not be confirmed by military sources. And at the Al-Jalazun refugee camp an Israeli vehicle was stoned, its windshield was shattered, but there were no injuries.

Palestinian sources report that prisoners in Israeli jails are holding a 1-day hunger strike, and in East Jerusalem a hunger strike and a prisoners' art show are now taking place. This morning several hundreds Palestinians attended a lecture in East Jerusalem on how to deal with arrest, detention, and interrogation.

Bus Stoned in Territories; Youth Wounded by Guards

TA161822 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] A bus was stoned near the town of Al-Birah, north of Jerusalem, this afternoon. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that guards on the bus fired toward the assailants, and according to an initial report a local youth was wounded by the shots.

Youth Killed, Another Injured in W. Bank Incident

TA170532 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] A Ramallah youth was killed and another man injured in an incident in the neighboring town of Al-Birah last night. It started when a bus driving through Al-Birah was struck by an unidentified object. The bus stopped, and the driver and a soldier on board chased after two suspects and called on them to halt. The driver and soldier reportedly fired in the air, and then shot at the suspects. The two suspects were wounded and taken to a Ramallah hospital where one died. Security forces have begun an investigation.

ALGERIA

President Speaks With Chedli Klibi, Al-Qadhdhafi

LD172025 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Excerpts] There was no new raid today in Libya but the possibility of one has not been ruled out. Algeria, which strongly condemned the aggression, yesterday called for an extraordinary Arab summit to be held to take joint measures. Today President Chadli Bendjedid was in touch with Arab League secretary general Chedli Klibi and had a fourth telephone conversation with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

UN Representative Condemns U.S. 'Attack'

LD171544 Algiers APS in English 1048 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Algiers, 17/04/86 (APS) — Algeria appeals to the UN Security Council to take the necessary measures in order to avoid the renewal of military actions against Libya.

Speaking before the Security Council to denounce the U.S. ag-gression against Libya, Algeria's permanent representative to the UN, condemned the injustifiable attack against Libya's sovereignty. The extent of the means and the scale of the military plan of action mobilized for this purpose show the premeditation of this action.

Therefore, this action does not intervene as an act in self defence as recognized by the UN Charter but rather as a prohibited and inadmissible resort to force.

Moreover, the Article 51 of the Charter prescribes the suspension of such a right once the situation is referred to the Security Council, consequently, the United States, under this article, and particulary given their position as a permanent member of this organ have the first duty not to do anything which could hamper or shatter the efforts of the council which was still debating on the situation in the Central Mediterranean.

The Algerian representative, expressed indignation before the aftermaths of this aggression which concerns all the Maghreb while efforts are made for the edification of a harmonious region marked by the consecration of the completeness of the peoples' rights.

It is at the same time a matter of concern to see that the American military actions against Libya were prepared with the consent of certain of their allies and with the participation of another permanent member of the Security Council. This sudden activism is quite amazing when it occurs in contrast with a heavy passivity over the calls for the settlement of the Middle East crisis.

The conflict has reached such an impredictable and uncontrollable extensions that have affected even Europe Hocine Djoudi added.

The violence phenomenon spread through, reprehensible terrorist acts, resulted in the loss of innocent lives, that nobody could accept. There was also a certain passion which tried to assimilate terrorism with the people's fight for the liberation of their own territories. Thus, the Zionist aggression against Tunisia, spreading to the Maghrebin land, the terror imposed in the Middle East, constituted a perilous development without being identified as terrorist by those who affirmed to place the eradication of terrorism as their action's chief objective.

Similarly, Hocine Djoudi concluded, it is not possible to pretend to fight international terrorism and to get involved in military interventions particularly have prejudicial to the international law and order, interventions which already put into question the credibility of the UN system and that of the Security Council. [sentence as received]

Dailies Cite Demonstrations, Reaction To U.S. Act

LD171546 Algiers APS in English 1152 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Algiers, 17/04/86 (APS) — The U.S. aggression against Libya continued to hit the headlines in the national press today. The dailies also carried Algeria's call for an emergency Arab summit.

The daily *EL MOUDJAHID* carried news on the new U.S. shelling yesterday of Tripoli and two other localities and publish the first communique issued by Libya since the beginning of the U.S. attacks and the statement of the spokesman the Soviet Foreign Ministry. *El MOUDJAHID* also published photos on the demonstrations which torn many capitals of the world notably Khartoum, Pakistan, Madrid, West Germany, Great Britain, Nicosia, Vienna, Athens, New Delhi, Chile and Cape Town (South Africa). It also ran an article on the meeting of solidarity with the Libyans. For its part, the daily *AL SHA'B* prominently featured the general outcry raised by the U.S. aggression against Libya, the paper investigates in a leading article into the reasons of the crisis lived through by the Arab nation. "It is the feuds among Arab countries and division within their ranks which led to this show of strength by the United States," the daily wrote. "Arabs can no longer content themselves with denouncing the U.S. murderous acts, they should take strong actions, it added.

LIBYA

Correction to U.S. Congressmen Express Solidarity

The item headlined "U.S. Congressmen Cited on 'Solidarity' With Libya" and published in the 16 April Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT* on page Q 5 has been checked from a backstop recording. This recording is heard with better reception and allows the following clarification. The item is being rerun in its entirety:

[Text] Two U.S. Congressmen contacted the Arab People's Congress Bureau in Paris. They are (John Cariston), Democrat from

Detroit, and (Nick Wright), Democrat from Virginia, and expressed their wish to visit the Jamahiriyah to express their solidarity with the Libyan Arab people and to see the brutal work committed by the Reagan administration.

Al-Qadhdhafi Visits Wounded in Tripoli Hospital

NC172046 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
2030 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has paid a visit to Tripoli's Central Hospital in order to reassure himself of the condition of those wounded in the barbaric, bestial, and (?treacherous) U.S. aggression.

Visit Televised

LD172153 [Editorial report] Tripoli television service in Arabic at 1935 GMT on 17 April 1986 carries a 5-minute announcer-read report over video of of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's visit to a Tripoli hospital on 17 April. The video report is prefaced by the following announcer-read introduction:

"The brother leader of the revolution today visited Tripoli Central Hospital to inquire about the health of the victims of the failed barbaric U.S. aggression. The injured victims of the aggression stressed to the brother leader of the revolution that we will not be terrorized by cowardly raids by the barbaric U.S. forces. They also affirmed their steadfastness and their constant readiness to defend to the death the great revolutionary achievements and the authority of the people

"As soon as the brother leader of the revolution arrived at the hospital entrance revolutionary slogans were heard from the doctors and nurses of the hospital saluting the 1 September Revolution and its great leadership. The revolutionary slogans included: O Reagan, murderer of children, Mu'ammar has made the night into day; Palestine is an Arab country; unity, Arab unity."

Al-Qadhdhafi is seen wearing traditional Libyan clothes at the bedside of an injured man. The patient raises his hand and says: "We will sacrifice our lives for you. Let them strike at us. Let them destroy us. We are (?your) men. May God make you glorious. May God light your way. Do not be afraid. God will make you glorious."

Al-Qadhdhafi smiles and says something to the patient and moves away. Next he is shown surrounded by doctors standing at the bedside of another patient, after which he visits several patients in turn, patting some on the arm. Some staff members present flowers to Al-Qadhdhafi.

As he descends a flight of stairs at the hospital, accompanied by several other people, the slogan "Reagan, murderer of children, Mu'ammar has made night into day" is chanted by some of those present.

Finally, Al-Qadhdhafi is shown visiting other patients, shaking some by the hand, and inspecting x-rays. The slogan "The defiance of the revolution led by the colonel increases with every day" is chanted by those present.

Funerals Held for 'Martyrs' of U.S. Aggression

LD172110 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
2025 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] A funeral for the martyrs of the U.S. barbaric and abortive aggression took place today amid popular rejoicing. Masses of the basic people's congresses in the town of Al-Bayan al-Awwal took part in the rejoicing. The masses chanted slogans denouncing the U.S. aggression and called for Arab unity to confront the terroristic and cowardly aggressors. [chanting: Al-Jihad, Al-Jihad; martyrdom, martyrdom; God is great; revenge, revenge; Libyans are determined to die, Arabs are determined to die]

Tomorrow at 1600, a funeral will be held amid popular rejoicing for the martyrs of the U.S. barbaric and abortive aggression against Tripoli in the Al-Hani Martyrs Cemetery. The masses of the basic people's congresses will take part in the funeral of the martyrs.

Al-Humaydi Addresses Tripoli Funeral

LD181521 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1237 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Speech by Major Al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi at Shahadi' al-Hani cemetery in Tripoli at the funeral for Libyans killed during the U.S. bombing raid on Tripoli — live]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, and compassionate. God's prayers and peace be upon the soul of the most honorable of messengers. Great Libyan Arab people, great brave and heroic Arab people. Here, as we stand at the Martyrs Cemetery today to bid farewell to the caravans of the nations and the Libyan Arab people's martyrs, we recite the following verses from the Holy Koran: O believers, be patient and pray, for God is with the patient ones. [Al-Humaydi interrupted by chants of Jihad]God has said in his Holy Book: O believers, be patient and pray, for God is with the patient. Do not say that those killed in the cause of God are dead. They are alive, but you are not aware of them. Truly, they are with us today. We bid them farewell but they are alive with God.

We are bidding farewell to the martyrs of the Arab people today. We bid them farewell in struggling Banghazi yesterday, Banghazi the steadfast, the city of defiance and pride. We are bidding them farewell in struggling Tripoli today, the Tripoli of defiance, the Tripoli that has defeated the Americans and [words rendered indistinct, by chanting crowds]

Masses of the Arab nation from the gulf to the ocean. We have sworn, we have taken the oath of the nation and pride and defiance, that for the sake of our safety and our freedom, we will not be frightened by raids and hostile U.S. planes, whatever aircraft they bring. [Humaydi unable to speak due to chanting crowds]

This great revolution and these great people ... [Al-Humaydi changes thought] This revolution, which fights for freedom and dignity and which was sparked off by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on 1 September 1969, has sworn to protect the Libyan people's freedom and dignity. We affirm that our dignity and freedom will be stronger than the U.S. aircraft carriers, God willing. The Libyan people's dignity and freedom will be higher than the U.S. enemy's planes. [chanting calling for initiation of struggle]

Brothers. By this U.S. and British barbaric, treacherous aggression against the Libyan Arab people fraught with all treachery and betrayal, the world became fully aware of the U.S. Administration's terroristic spirit which kills babies, children, and women, the aged and young. This terroristic onslaught is led by the terrorist Reagan with British support. Britain, the aged, senile Britain, has become a dog following this aggression and its participation therein. Britain has become like a rabid dog running in fright here and there.

Brothers. We affirm that the giant 1 September Revolution has [words indistinct] the Libyan people and taught lessons to the Americans through them. The people must intercept and fight the United States.

I say to you: The time for Jihad has come. The time for fighting has come. The time has come for heroism...[words rendered indistinct by chanting crowds]

Libyan people. Great Arab nation. Let the drums of war beat. Let the banners of war be raised. [Words indistinct due to chanting] in our occupied territory.

With determination and with faith in God and the homeland, with faith in God and in the nation, our banners will remain high, reaching into the skies. We will not be frightened by the fleets, nor will our determination weaken because of the U.S. aircraft carriers. Truly, we do not possess aircraft carriers, but what we possess is far stronger than the U.S. aircraft carriers, namely, the determination and willpower and the decision of death for the sake of the homeland. [chanting]

We are prepared to offer more martyrs. We are prepared to offer more and more martyrs for the sake of freedom and dignity. This is the heroic revolutionary decision. This is the Libyan revolution as adopted at the Libyan Arab popular congresses. [chanting]

Libyan Arab people. Arab nation. The time has come for us to raise the banners of Jihad. [chanting] The time has come for this. The world through its correspondents and pressmen must witness the abominable U.S. crime and U.S. terrorism represented by the murder of babies and women and innocent civilians. Let the world witness and condemn the official U.S. terrorism led by Reagan, the archterrorist. We swear by God that we will fight and fight and fight for the sake of our dignity and our freedom. God is great and glory is for God. [chanting]

We will not bid our martyrs farewell and will celebrate later with bullets and songs. This is our decision and this is our opinion. God is the granter of success.

March Held in Banghazi Against 'Savage Aggression'

LD172033 Tripoli JANA in English 1741 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Al Bayan Al Awal, Shaban 7, Apr 17, JAMAHIRIYA NEWS AGENCY — Masses of the basic people's congresses of Banghazi Municipality took to the streets and squares of Al Bayan Al Awal City-Banghazi in a raging popular march.

The masses declared in their slogans their courageous confrontation of U.S. savage aggression on the Libyan Arab people. Those barbarous brutal raids will never scare the Jamahiri people which in its hands it holds [as received] authority, wealth and arms.

Participants in the march confirmed their eternal adherence to the principles and goals of the Great Al Fateh Revolution and their readiness to defend the giant civilised gains achieved for the Libyan Arab people in various fields.

Palestinian Group Urges End to Relations With U.S.

LD172032 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The Palestinian National Salvation Front in the Jamahiriyah issued a statement reaffirming its support for the people of the Jamahiriyah in their brave confrontation of the Zionist-crusading American-British aggression.

The Front called on all Arab forces and regimes to sever diplomatic relations with the imperialist American enemy, and to withdraw Arab assets from its banks and to stop pumping Arab oil to it.

Shultz Cited on Al-Qadhdhafi as 'Obstacle' to Peace

LD172226 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1935 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz announced in a press conference in Washington that Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is the main obstacle to capitulatory solutions in the Middle East.

He said that Al-Qadhdhafi's stances will not allow us to secure peace for the Zionist enemy. He added that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is the only one who incites opposition to the solutions which we present in the Middle East. He stressed that Al-Qadhdhafi's Libya opposes holding the negotiations for what he called peace in the Middle East.

'Majority' of Countries Condemn U.S. at UN

LD171945 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The United States was virtually isolated in the UN Security Council when the majority of the world's countries condemned the treacherous U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriyah.

Severe criticism was addressed to the United States by the delegates of the Soviet Union, Syria, Cuba, Bulgaria, South Yemen, Oman, the UAE, the PRC and India.

Soviet representative, Yuriy Dubinin read a statement in which he condemned the aggression and described it as U.S. barbarism against Libya, and in which he described Washington as the main culprit in escalating international tension.

Beirut Radio Reports Jallud Behind 'Coup Attempt'

NC171758 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] According to diplomatic sources in Tripoli, 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, the number two man in Libya, was behind the failed coup attempt against Colonel al-Qadhdhafi yesterday.

It is to be recalled that 'Abd al-Salam Jallud disappeared from the scene of events in Libya after the recent changes, in which the foreign minister and other officials were ousted from positions of power.

In the aftermath of the changes in Libya, which took place about 1 month ago, Cairo radio reported that Jallud had been ousted. However, no other sources confirmed the report at that time.

Further Reportage on Expressions of Support

YAR President Contacts Al-Qadhdhafi

LD172130 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 17 Apr (JANA) — Within the framework of the continuing contacts between the heads of state of the fraternal and friendly countries with the brother leader of the revolution to affirm their solidarity with the Libyan Arab people in their challenge to the crusading U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriyah, a contact took place today between the brother leader and Colonel 'Ali Abdallah Salih, president of the YAR.

The Yemeni president reiterated the stand of the Arab people in Yemen with their brothers in the Jamahiriyah in their courageous challenge to the fascist and vicious barbaric aggression.

Leaders Telephone Al-Qadhdhafi

LD171228 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 1200 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Voice of Revolutionary Committees]

[Text] Telephone calls from Arab presidents and kings with the brother leader have continued throughout today. Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, and King Fahd of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, have renewed contact with the brother leader of the revolution and their support for the Libyan Arab people by placing all resources and potentials with them to confront the American vicious and barbaric aggression.

Tripoli TV Displays Shrapnel, Unexploded Bombs

LD172336 [Editorial Report] Tripoli Television Service in Arabic at 2120 GMT on 17 April 1986 interrupts a concert to carry an unscheduled 5-minute announcer-read report over a video of shrapnel and unexploded bombs attributed to the U.S. attack on Tripoli.

The opening scene shows parts of metal objects lying on a floor as the announcer says: "As you see, we are at one of the places subjected to the barbaric U.S. attack against the Libyan Arab people. These are the means of destruction. These are some samples collected from residential areas, densely populated areas, schools and streets populated by Libyans and foreigners. The part being photographed at present is the tail of a 500-lb U.S. bomb."

At this point the camera focusses on what appears to be two tail-pieces.

The announcer goes on: "The front of the bomb is somewhere else but it can be seen by any of the information media."

Next, as the camera shows a piece of white cloth, the announcer continues: "The tail-piece has a parachute attached to it which drops with the bomb from the aircraft. The total weight of this bomb is 500 lbs and it has 192 lbs of explosives. That is equivalent to 85 kg of high explosive. All this is destruction for the Libyan people, their friends and foreigners inside the Jamahiriyah."

Next, the camera shows assorted pieces of shrapnel. The announcer says: "We find that this bomb has an effective range of 500 square meters in all directions [as heard]. The casing is about 2 centimeters thick. The bomb is more than 2 meters in length, with the tail. The tail alone is about three-fourths of a meter in length."

The camera then shows a piece of metal with the following inscription: wing; bsu 59/b; 30003/o as482; mfr 9621 (g); s/n mko 50722); and another with the following inscription: wing; bsu 59/b; 30003-704 as4827; mfr 96214 (g); s/n mkq 50714).

These are described by the announcer as the fins of missiles with "successive charges" enabling them to penetrate concrete or multiple targets. Of the second such missile the announcer says: "We found this bomb or missile in populated areas which have nothing to do with military positions."

He goes on to say that most of the unexploded bombs — "we can say about 98 percent of them" — are 500 pounders. He says that they have not exploded "for a particular reason such as their release at low altitude or the existence of sand on the ground, as they detonate on impact or by electrical signal from the aircraft itself via a wire inside the bomb."

As the camera shows what appears to be the nose of a bomb, the announcer concludes: "large numbers of bombs were removed from populated areas. God willing we will remove them all in the coming hours or days, within a few days at the most."

AFP Views Aftermath of U.S. Bombing in Tripoli

HK180124 Hong Kong AFP in English 0103 GMT 18 Apr 86

[By Philippe Flandrin of Keystone Photos for AFP]

[Text] Tripoli, April 18 (AFP) — Libyan anti-aircraft guns opened fire here Thursday night at 9:00 p.m. for the second apparently-fake air raid in 24 hours. There seemed to be nothing in the sky except the moon's crescent.

The gunfire and a sudden blackout created panic. Believing there was a real air raid, people flung themselves down on the ground, then ran into their cellars.

After a few minutes, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi appeared on television. The telecast showed him in a hospital visiting victims of the U.S. air raid Monday night.

Then this capital's lights went on again.

It looks as if the authorities, disappointed by the failure of the defense system on Monday night, are ordering an anti-aircraft barrage every night to train the Armed Forces and inhabitants.

Since Tuesday, the people of Tripoli have been undergoing an apprenticeship for war. Public buildings and strategic points in the capital are under the fussy control of committees of the revolution.

It has become nearly impossible to telephone to other countries.

The international airport, controlled by troops and the local revolutionary committee, was reopened for the first time Thursday. But airliners took off several hours behind schedule. Many would be passengers stayed behind for lack of room.

At night, security is reinforced. The streets are nearly deserted except for an occasional car speeding past with headlights painted blue.

People are afraid to go outside. They must close their shutters, and turn out lights during the black-out to avoid reprimands by sentinels in the street.

The precision of the U.S. bombs and the great damage they caused seem to be at the root of a war psychosis fostered by Libyan authorities.

Libyans consider the bombing of the Bin Ashur neighborhood a tragedy. Children were crushed in the ruins of apartment buildings. All day Tuesday rescuers struggled to clear wreckage near the French Embassy, which was also damaged. Many youths, revolted by the sight of the dead, vowed to make America pay dearly.

Aside from hitting the business district where Col Qadhdhafi's headquarters is located, bombs also damaged Wheelis Air Base and installations at Banghazi and at Tajnur, 25 kilometers (15 miles) east of here.

At Sansua to the west, the new military academy which was nearing completion reportedly was badly damaged.

The exact extent of damage and casualties might never be revealed. But at any rate, the myth of Libya's supposedly impregnable defense was deflated.

The salvos of anti-aircraft fire are a way for the regime to show strength after the disaster.

Airline Passengers Say Situation 'Very Difficult'

AU181045 Rome ANSA in English 1043 GMT 18 apr 86

[Text](ANSA) Rome, April 18 — The situation in Libya is "very difficult" and there is "suspicion even between members of the same family", according to passengers who arrived here on board an "Libyan Airlines" flight.

The 'Libyan Airlines' flight arrived last night with 109 people on board. The overall majority of the passengers were Italians working for Italian firms operating in Libya.

On the flight were also a group of Englishmen, five Yugoslavians, a Norwegian and several citizens from Eastern Europe.

When questioned by journalists, the passengers said that they had not personally witnessed the attacks in Tripoli, but that recently life had become much more difficult and "people were afraid to talk."

U.S. Reportedly Admits 'Another' F-111 Downed

LD171948 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Through its spokesman at the U.S. Defense Ministry, Reagan's administration has admitted that its brutal raids against the Libyan Arab cities failed in hitting their targets. The spokesman said that as a result of the firm resistance of the Libyan ground defenses, the U.S. aircraft achieved limited success in hitting their targets. Senior officials of the U.S. Defense Ministry admitted that the Libyan Arab air defense forces have shot down another U.S. F-111 bomber. This came in an urgent news item relayed by CNN television network in Washington this morning.

Bulgarian Airliner Said 'Obstructed' by U.S. Planes

LD172215 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1935 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Bulgarian Airlines flight No 161 from Sofia to Tripoli was obstructed this morning over the (?Sharki aviation point) in the Mediterranean by U.S. fighter aircraft stationed in the Mediterranean.

The American piracy constitutes a danger to navigation in the Mediterranean by a superpower which claims to be responsible for preserving peace.

UK Villagers Attack U.S. Air Base Commander

LD171406 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1310 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Inhabitants of Upper Heyford village in the British county of Oxfordshire attacked the commander of the U.S. air base in their area where the U.S. aircraft took off in order to carry out their savage raids on Libya. They dealt him heavy blows, severely beat and tried to kill him.

UAE Paper Reports Arrival of Arab Volunteers

GF171250 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 15 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] *AL-ITTIHAD* has learned that a large number of Arab volunteers have arrived in Tripoli and placed themselves at the disposal of the Libyan leadership. Among those volunteers are military personnel, some of whom hold high rank, physicians, students, and soldiers who have served in the military in their countries.

On the other hand, an informed Libyan source has told *AL-ITTIHAD* that thousands of volunteers have reported to Libyan embassies in the Arab capitals and expressed their readiness to immediately travel to Libya to participate in repelling any aggression against it.

Further Calls Issued for Response to U.S. Raid

Work Should 'Now' Take Place

LD181032 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0723 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Work should now take place behind the enemy lines. Plant your gunpowder in every building carrying the name of the "United Killing States" [wilayat al-Qatl al-Muttahidah]. Work should now take place behind the enemy lines. Plant your gunpowder in any building carrying the name of the "United Killing States."

Any devastation caused at present, however small, would be like a deluge. The little matchstick, if properly planted in the body of the West, will act like a huge fire. Which American butcher gave Reagan the authority to kill? Which Western or Arab protege has agreed secretly or openly that what America had done was right, but then protested against it with its agreement?

Work should now take place behind the lines of the murderers. Your motorcycle, if you are determined, can be equal to a missile. Any pile of dirt in a dark corner in the street can create a fire within 2 seconds, with smoke and splinters rising and scattering from them.

Start working. An Arab spring is soaring through the hearts. If the cursed machinery tries to fetter you, you have hiding places sharper than the flouting times; you can conceal in your head 2 tons of creative plans, 2 tons of well-studied plans for destruction and demolition.

Let them taste the plans of explosions morning and evening; stick the skewers of your legitimate hatred in their bases, factories, and banks; attack them and let them tremble in fear and blood.

The cradles of the babies under the debris are still bleeding and crying. Nothing will satisfy them other than vengeance and revenge. Rush, rush and rush: Nothing will make them stop crying and bleeding other than the destruction of the dollar embassies. Rush, rush. Create deep earthquakes covering everything.

Work now. Rush to work now, now and now. Rush, rush, rush, O master.

'Raise Banners of Defiance'

LD171445 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1220 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Sons of our rebelling Arab nation, the U.S.-NATO-Zionist terrorists are pursuing you in Palestine, in Lebanon, in Syria, in Algeria, in the dutiful Jamahiriyah, and everywhere. The U.S.-NATO-Zionist destructors see all of you as their target. Their target is your homes, your villages, your towns, your factories, and your farms. Their target is your children, your youth and aged, and women and girls. Their target is soldiers and officers, and civilians and military. Their target is your history and civilization, both past and future. Their target is your freedom, your unity, and your existence. The terrorist U.S.-Zionist cowboy who failed in his acting and his aggression, wants to humiliate you. He wants your subservience to the Zionist-U.S. terrorist wagon. He wants to subdue you, to look your wealth and to destroy your weapons. He wants to kill and annihilate you. Will you, Arab brother, accept and succumb to the U.S.-Zionist-NATO aggression?

Masses of our brave Arab nation. Sons of our great Arab nation. Our brave officers and men in all the Arab services. Our Arab students in schools and universities. Our farmers, producers, doctors, and nurses. Our lawyers, pressmen, writers and engineers. Our men and women. All the Arab masses. Let us raise the banners of defiance in the impertiment face of the United States. Let us declare our rejection of terrorism and the terrorists, be they Americans, Zionists, or NATO members. Let us declare war against the U.S. aggressors and imperialist invaders.

Our struggling Arab masses. This is an historic opportunity to destroy the U.S.-Zionist presence and to sweep it away from our Arab land. Let us destroy the terrorist bases and let us set fire to the aggressor embassies, consulates, and interests, as well as the centers of plotting. Let us begin the fighting and wholesale killing of every American Zionist in our Arab land.

Our proud Arab masses. The statements of denunciation mean nothing. The statements of condemnation mean nothing. But revolutionary actions mean everything. Fighting means something.

Let our denunciation and condemnation turn into bombs destroying Zionist America, its fleets and bases. Let us turn our denunciation and condemnation into swords to be used to sever the head of the U.S.-Zionist snake. Let our denunciation and condemnation turn into guns, missiles, and aircraft that destroy the United States, its embassies, its fleets, and its terrorist bases. Pour your blazing fires on the American Zionist face to burn it.

Sons of our glorious Arab nation. The American-Zionist-NATO terrorist bases, wherever they may be, are not out of reach of our firm hands and the range of our weapons, our aircraft, our missiles, our bombs, and our booby-trapped bodies. Destroy them and everyone that is in them with all that is in them.

The U.S. terrorist embassies are there. Set them on fire. The American Zionist interests that provoke you and oppress you and rob you of your freedom are there. Destroy them.

Free Arab brothers. Expel Zionist America, chase it, fight it, and kill it. Set fire to it and burn it. Register an epic of life and eternity, as your Arab brothers have been doing by their blood and steadfastness in the face of the U.S.-Zionist-NATO aggression, that filthy and barbarous aggression.

Register for yourselves an epic of vengeance for all the martyrs and Arab strugglers shot down by the terrorism, bullets, missiles and bombs, and aircraft of America and Zionism.

Commentary Praises Arab Masses' Resistance

LD180605 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Arab masses from the Gulf to the ocean: Greetings! A thousand salutes to you, great masses. You have come out into the streets to announce your fury and indignation that you will take revenge from them. Greetings and a thousand salutes to you the great popular masses in Sudan. Greetings and a thousand salutes to you great masses in Syria, Lebanon, Jordan. Greetings and a thousand salutes to you great popular masses in Morocco. Greetings and a thousand greetings great popular masses in Green Tunisia. Greetings and a thousand greetings great popular masses in Egypt. Greetings and a thousand greetings great popular masses in occupied Palestine. Greetings and a thousand salutes to all the Arab popular masses which came out to declare their anger and support for their Libyan Arab brothers who confronted the U.S.-British crusaders and the racist invasion of the people of the Jamahiriyah.

Militant Arab masses in the eastern and western parts of the Arab homeland, in the Arabian peninsula, and the Gulf, the battle is continuing with the terrorist U.S. Administration and its allies. It is an imperialist, Zionist, crusader, and racist onslaughter which threatens the existence of the Arab nation with destruction and its future with decline and death as a result of the excesses of the administration of the mad and failing actor and the cunning and terrorist Reagan and his barbarism and aggression against the people of the Jamahiriyah and the Arab nation.

The Arab revolutionary force has placed itself in a state of maximum alert. It has made the decision of death to carry out the most dangerous pan-Arab tasks in confronting the crusader, Zionist, and racist invasion which harbors hatred against our homeland and to defeat it and to destroy its Zionist state, which is hostile to Semetism and humanity.

The great Arab masses which came out in huge processions in Sudan and Morocco, in Jordan and Lebanon, in Syria, Tunisia, and Yemen, in Egypt and Palestine, have confirmed by their demonstrations, a scientific and historical truth — namely that the Arab nation is one nation and one entity.

They have confirmed that the Arab masses see in the Jamahiri ideology the sole element of salvation and the victorious force of deliverance when they are liberated from the nighmare of defeat and humiliation, and engage in the battle of pan-Arab revenge against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction.

This rancorous U.S.-British onslaught against the people of the Jamahiriyah confirmed the radical contradiction between the working popular masses and the feudal and tribal regimes and the oil and bourgeois regimes, and their political and military institutions, their suppression machines, and their defeated culture.

The popular masses affirmed that the cause of liberating the homeland can never be in any way separate from the cause of liberating the will of the Arab compatriot and his need and his weapon. The crusader and racist hateful onslaughter exposed and exploded all the false friendship between the United States and its agents in the area and it burned their papers. [sentence as heard]

Pride, honor, and Arab masses and their revolutionary forces to destroy all the U.S. interests in the greater Arab homeland and that they should engage their battle against the U.S. invaders and their interests and that they should rely on their capabilities and on their free Arab man in order to upset the balance of Reagan's calculation and make it serve the interest of the popular Arab masses. [sentence as heard]

Destroying the interests of the United States in the greater Arab homeland and the interests of its allies has become a duty of every man and woman. The interests of the United States and its allies should be the target of all the weapons of the Arab masses for the sake of defending the Arab self and Arab honor and realizing victory over the enemy.

It is the battle of the Arab nation, the battle of existence, honor, and freedom and the establishment of the legitimate state of all the Arabs from the ocean to the gulf against the will of the United States, Zionism, and their agents. Fleets, planes, and raids will not frighten us.

Glory to the great popular Arab masses. Shame, damnation, and disgrace to the United States' agents and its underlings and friends in the Arab area.

JANA Details Worldwide Condemnation of U.S. Attack

LD172131 Tripoli JANA in English 1804 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 7, Apr. 17, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — All over the world people condemned the barbarous aggression the U.S. Administration launched on the peaceful people of Jamahiriyah. Masses, parties, liberation organisations, trade unions, peace movements, students, press, media, leagues and governments expressed their anger and disgust at the crime the Reagan administration committed against unarmed women, children and old people of Jamahiriyah.

— In Morocco all popular organisations, students and trade unions apart from Moroccan press and media expressed their condemnation to the raids on Tripoli and Banghazi residential areas, demonstrations were staged, articles and commentaries dominated the press in condemnation to the American brutality.

— In France, former French foreign minister, "Roland Dumas," and the ex-defence minister, Pierre Misimier, attacked the U.S. treacherous raid on Libya which mined peace in the Mediterranean.

— In Italy both the Italian Communist Party and the Christian Democratic Party attacked the U.S. decision to launch aggression on Libya and called for peaceful settlements of disputes.

— The Malaysian Foreign Ministry issued a statement expressing deep concern about the probability of escalating conflicts between U.S. and Libya.

— In Sudan demonstrations were staged for the third day running which called for severing relations with America and the expulsion of its diplomats. Lawyers, journalists and women unions all condemned the U.S. aggression on Jamahiriyah and so did university students.

— OPEC strongly condemned the barbarous aggression on the people of Jamahiriyah.

— In a cable to the leader, the Organisation of Progressive Socialists in the Mediterranean Sea Region condemned the savage American raids on Libya.

— The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress strongly condemned the barbarous U.S.-NATO aggression on the Libyan Arab people.

— The Palestinian popular trade unions in Kuwait denounced the treacherous aggression on women and children in Tripoli and Banghazi cities.

— Thousands of people in the occupied West Bank demonstrated in decounciation of the U.S. imperialist aggression on the Jamahiriyah people. The students of Bir Zeit University in the occupied West Bank held a sit-in in their university in protest against the criminal aggression the Reagan administration launched against the peaceful people of Jamahiriyah.

— The leader of the revolution received a letter from the National Party for the Liberation of the Canary Islands condemning U.S. Administration, Britain and NATO jointly for their parts in the barbarous aggression on the Libyan Arab people.

MOROCCO

Ministers Report to King on Al-Qadhdhafi Meeting

LD172054 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Information Ministry communique issued 17 April — place not stated]

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II on Thursday 17 April 1986, at the Royal Palace in Fes, received Ahmed Othman, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, and Essedine Laraki, deputy premier and minister of national education, who briefed his majesty on the outcome of the mission they carried out in Libya yesterday. The delegation, which also included Tayeb Bencheikh, minister of public health, was received yesterday afternoon by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Within the framework of this mission Ahmed Othman handed the leader of the Libyan revolution a message from his majesty.

Parliament To Send Envoys to Libya in Solidarity

LD172047 Rabat MAP in English 1155 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Rabat, April 17 MAP — The Moroccan House of Representatives issued Wednesday a statement in which it condemns air-strikes perpetrated by the United States against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

In this statement, the Moroccan House strongly condemns the despicable U.S. aggression against Libya and expresses utter solidarity with the Libyan people in warding off this aggression which is a blatant violation of the United Nation's Charter and contrary to international law and usage. The house also decided to summon a meeting of the Assembly of the Arab-African Union (AAU) (concluded by Morocco and Libya August 1984) to look into developments following the cowardly aggression, says the statement.

The Moroccan House of Representatives also decided to dispatch emissaries to the Libyan People's General Congress to assure the Libyan people of Moroccan solidarity.

MAP Reviews Press on 'Raid' on Libya

LD172117 Rabat MAP in English 1224 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Rabat, Apr 17 (MAP) — The American air attack on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Banghazi continues to make the headlines of today's newspapers in Morocco. All of them publish on the front page the message of condolence and solidarity addressed by King Hassan II to Libya's Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, as well as the text of the declaration made public by the Moroccan House of Representatives, in which the different political parties represented within the Parliament condemned the U.S. raid on Libya.

The widely-circulated newspaper daily in Morocco, *L'OPINION*, of the Isitiqlal Party (nationalist-opposition) writes in a commentary under the title "The American Message", that the origin of the American-Libyan clashes is found in the Middle East conflict. The United States, the daily says, seek only one objective: impose the pax-Americana on the Middle East, by using all means including the most barbaric. *L'OPINION* deems that Washington aims at impeding any Arab support for the Palestinian cause in order to consolidate further Israel's dominion over the Middle East. The daily hopes that the American people who has [as received] now become the hostage of its leaders' policy, react to halt this folly which has grasped the White House.

Dealing with the same subject, the daily in Arabic *RISSALAT AL OUMMA* [spelling as received] of the Constitutional Union (Centrist) compares the American aggression against Libya to the three-party attack led by France, Great Britain and Israel on Egypt in 1956. The daily blames in the first place the United States for the crisis in the Middle East but also its European allies and the Soviet Union.

All of them, the daily adds, describe this part of the world as being the source of international terrorism. *RISSALAT AL OUMMA* deems that the Soviet Union is the first loser and that the strategic security of Arab countries is a question which is purely Arab.

On its part, *AL MITHAQ-AL-WATANI* [spelling as received] mouthpiece of the National Rally of Independents (Liberal) cautions against the explosive situation prevailing in the Mediterranean due to the escalation of tension and the stockpiling of nuclear weapons. The daily calls on the Maghreb countries to join efforts and remove obstacles hindering their unity.

SUDAN

Acting Foreign Minister Receives U.S., USSR Envoys

JN171515 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 17 Apr (SUNA)—Acting Foreign Minister Dr Amin Makki Madani has informed the U.S. Ambassador in Khartoum Hume Alexander Horan of Sudan's condemnation of the treacherous U.S. aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and strikes civilian targets.

The minister pointed out that Sudan is against all acts of violence and terrorism from any source anywhere in the world. The minister explained that the U.S. action will evoke the Arab masses' indignation at a time when the United States is trying to promote its relations with them. The acting foreign minister asked the U.S. ambassador to convey to his government what took place at the meeting.

The acting foreign minister also received the USSR ambassador in Khartoum today, who conveyed to the minister the USSR stand on the U.S. aggression against the Libya Jamahiriyah, and his country's support for the Libyan confrontation of this aggression. The minister acquainted himself with the practical USSR measures, which included the cancellation of a scheduled meeting between the USSR and the U.S. foreign ministers.

The USSR ambassador pointed out that the measures his country has taken were included in the message President Gorbachev sent to Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The message also included the USSR's condemnation of the U.S. aggression and its support for Libya in bolstering its defensive ability to confront the aggression. He added that the USSR Government delivered a memorandum, including a protest, to the British Embassy in Moscow. The memorandum contained the Soviet denunciation of Britain's participation in the U.S. aggression against Libya.

The USSR ambassador said that the Warsaw Pact will issue a statement on the U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

The acting foreign minister acquainted himself with the USSR Government's statement on the continuation of nuclear tests by the United States. The ambassador pointed out that his country declared a unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests 8 months ago. He said that the United States' continuation of nuclear tests will free the USSR to do whatever it deems necessary in this regard.

Further on Reaction to U.S. Strike Against Libya

Demonstrations Continue

JN171640 Khartoum SUNA in English 1630 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum April 17 (SUNA) Demonstrations continued today protesting the U.S. air strike against Libya.

People of 'Atbara (northern region) today went into streets in huge demonstrations calling for an Arab unified stance against the U.S. arrogance.

Medani City (central Sudan) also witnessed demonstrations in which the political parties and trade unions in the city took part.

It is worth noting that the political parties and the National Alliance for the Salvation of the Country here yesterday staged raged demonstrations in which more than 20,000 had took part protesting against the U.S. flagrant aggression against Libya.

AL-SAHAFAH Commentary

JN171017 Khartoum SUNA in English 0945 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April [no date as received] (SUNA) — The United States is the only loser in its unjustified aggression on Libya, the editorial of the daily *AL-SAHAFAH* said. The paper went on to say that while United States failed to support with clues its irrefutable proofs that Libya was behind the terrorist acts that took place in some countries of West Europe, it persisted in accusing Libya of committing terrorist acts.

The paper has further expressed sorrow over how a strong power like the United States uses its strong arm to challenge a small country like Libya.

AL-SAHAFAH further ascribed the American aggression to the disunity in the Arab world.

The editorial concluded by calling on all Arabs to unify to face the American aggression.

Al-Ummah Party Official on Future Government

JN171121 Khartoum SUNA in English 1013 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 17 (SUNA) — The only choice before the party is the setting up of a strong national unity government representing the Sudanese people's ambition, Al-Ummah national party, which obtained an outstanding victory in the last elections, announced here Thursday.

General secretary of the party 'Umar Nur al-Da'im said to *AL-SAHAFAH* daily issued here today that Al-Ummah Party would neither form a coalition government nor a one party one but a national unity government.

Nur al-Da'im, who is the second man in the party, added that his party would lay down in the few coming days principles on which the coming government should be based on after consulting political potentials.

The coming government would be committed to April uprising targets, Nur al-Da'im asserted and added that all interim government's decisions will be subjected to revision.

The Al-Ummah national party led by Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi won the elections by 97 seats out of 209 declared seats distancing the second party-Democratic Unionist Party by 30 seats.

Radio SPLA on Commentary on 'Partial' Elections

EA162246 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Commentary by Captain Atem Yak Atem entitled: "Elections, War and Confusion in the Sudan — A Tale of Hypocrisy and Paradox"]

[Text] We have said before that elections run in one part of the country cannot be called democratic. Elections which aim at the choosing of the representatives of the people must be free, fair and, above all, involve all parts of the country. The elections of 1986 are partial. In the southern region there has been no voting in many constituencies. The elections are not free because there is the state of emergency. They are not fair because some political organizations inside and outside the country have poured in huge sums of money to buy some candidates or some weak political parties.

The result of such a mock exercise in democracy is not difficult to predict. There will no party to come out with even a simple majority of representatives to form a government. There will be a coalition — a weak one. A coalition based on desperate attempts by those who will muster what they will consider a majority. And they will go at length to bring in any party or individuals, including the evil ones who are ready to sell anything for the sake of power, albeit temporarily. No one should be surprised to learn that a politician whose constituency is under the control of the SPLA will be announced as having been elected or made a minister in the next government. It has happened before and it can happen this year because the so-called born rulers of the Sudan have not learnt any lesson during the last three decades of tragic and turbulent contemporary history of the Sudan.

But although those politicians who are preparing themselves to come to power by all means, mostly foul, can deceive the public, they believe in the heart of their hearts that their hold onto power is going to be tenacious [as heard]. The economy is in shambles and the war now raging, and partly caused by misrule by even some amongst the politicians now masquerading as the saviors of the country, will not cease until its roots are objectively studied and appropriate solutions found.

It is the magnitude of the problems which face our country which is behind the malicious and dangerous whipping-up of racial and religious sentiments at home and abroad. Ironically, the foolish call for Jihad and racial war in the Sudan has been taken up by some ill-informed leaders of some Arab counties, some of them smaller in size and population than the district of Rumbek now controlled by the SPLA. Some of these countries which have foolishly decided to meddle in the internal affairs of the Sudan are actually dependent on the skills of the Sudanese. Strange, though, some of those foreign rulers who would like to impose their own values on our people are notorious gamblers and looters of the wealth of their countries.

Another paradox of the response by some Arab countries to ferry weapons to the Sudan is that this time the weapons would not be used against the so-called infidels from the south or the blacks. There are members of the SPLA who are Muslims and some of Arab (?stock). Their list is too long to be mentioned in this commentary, but they matter if the war is religious or racial. We sincerely reject all attempts to polarise the Sudandse along racial and religious lines.

We in the SPLA-SPLM known our first brothers we can appeal to for solving our internal problems. They are the patriotic Sudanese and we are happy that these brothers are in the National Alliance for Salvation of the Nation. We are aware of the fact that some members of the alliance will leave their alliance for the sake of power and they will declare war on us, if they have not already begun it, before they have actually sat on that hot seat which we will make hotter if they do not abandon it in the manner of Ja'far Numayri. We are committed to a peaceful resolution of the problems of the Sudan but we will not hesitate to continue the armed struggle, should power remain in the hands of those who do not care for the sick , the hungry, the naked and all those who daily experience deprivation and racial and religious discrimination in their own land.

The struggle itself is not easy. But should the next government prove the product of the now secret pact being made in Khartoum under the name of the charter for the Preservation of Power

[Preceding six words in Arabic], the SPLA-SPLM has the will, with the support of the people, to defeat such racist and dictatorial measures by the sectarian rulers, be they military or civilian, to hang on to power at the expense of the majority of the Sudanese people.

'Black September' Claims Attack on Embassy Employee

AU180742 Paris AFP in English 0734 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Beirut, April 18 (AFP) — An anonymous caller claiming to speak for the Palestinian "Black September" organisation said Friday it was responsible for the shooting Tuesday of a United States Embassy employee in Khartoum.

The caller said the "Martyr Fares Abdallah Khabbas unit" [spelling as received] of Black September had "assassinated" embassy radio operator William Cokals "in response to the attacks by the United States against Libya and its people."

Mr Cokals was hit by five bullets, including one in the head, as he drove his car in the southern suburbs of Khartoum on Tuesday night following the U.S. air raids on Tripoli and Banghazi.

He was flown to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia in a coma for treatment. his death has not been reported.

The "Black September" movement claimed responsibility for the killing of Israeli athletes at the Munich olympics in 1972, but has not been prominent recently.

Garang Forces Suffer Losses in Rumbek-Yirol Area

JN171351 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1053 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 17 Apr (SUNA) — Military sources have affirmed that more than 80 percent of the men of the outlaw forces of John Garang stationed between the cities of Rumbek and Yirol have either been killed or wounded. They said that there has been a great split between the outlaws in the Bor area which has resulted in fighting between the Dinka and Lutuka tribes.

Citing military sources, the newspaper *AL-QUWWAT AL-MUSALLAHAH* said that the People's Armed Forces succeeded in intercepting a message from the commander of the outlaw forces stationed 35 miles from the city of Bor to William (Nun), chief of staff of the Garang army. The sources said that the message said that 80 percent of the outlaw forces which set ambushes between Rumbek and Yirol had been either killed or wounded. The sources added that the force's commander asked William (Nun) not to send reinforcements to the area so as not to fall captive to the government forces which have concentrated in the area.

The newspaper *AL-QUWWAT AL-MUSALLAHAH* pointed out that the Garang forces came under strong fire by the forces friendly to the government, the Anya Nya-2, in the ('Akkar) area of the Upper Nile during which the Garang forces sustained heavy casualties amounting to 32 dead and 50 wounded. The friendly forces also seized a great quantity of weapons and ammunition.

In a statement to *AL-QUWWAT AL-MUSALLAHAH*, Gabriel (Jabn), Anya Nya-2 Executive Committee and Political Bureau member, affirmed his forces' determination to escalate campaigns against the Ethiopian-backed John Garang forces in order to expel them from Sudanese territory. Gabriel accused Garang of being an agent of Ethiopian colonization, saying that the Anya Nya-2 movement is fighting for Sudan's independence and maintaining stability. He also praised the Armed Forces and their vanguard role in safeguarding Sudan's integrity.

Radio SPLA: Moon Battalion Kills 15 in 28 March Raid

EA180332 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Details of the raid by SPLA forces of Moon Battalion on the enemy position in Ayod District on 28th March 1986 revealed that 15 enemy soldiers, most of them policemen, were killed. The district executive officer, Michael (Yol Puk), was also hit by a stray bullet and died on the spot. According to our correspondent accompanying Moon Battalion, eight AKM and one G-3 rifles were captured. Three land-rover cars, one lorry and one tank were all destroyed. The rest of the buildings including the council offices, the police post and the hostel were burnt to the ground.

Radio SPLA Reports Commentary on TMC's 'Tricks'

EA142110 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Station Commentary: "The Past Still Rings in Our Minds"]

[Text] Some generals from the Transitional Military Council [TMC] on 22d March 1986 held a meeting in the house of Lieutenant General Muhammad Mirghani of the Sudan Air Force. According to reliable sources, among those in the meeting were Sudan's TMC defense minister, Major General 'Uthman 'Abdullah, Taj al-Din [Abdallah Fadl, deputy chairman of the TMC], and Faris Husni of the military intelligence.

The aim of this secret meeting was to find out who leaks, or how does SPLA get information on government secret activities. The TMC, because of its manifold tricks, during this secret meeting it accused the organization ACROSS [Christian relief organization] working in Darfur to have been responsible for these so-called intelligence leaks to the SPLA, and later on confronted this organization ordering it to close down its work within 15 days and to leave the Sudan. These dirty tricks of the TMC are always loud and clear. It also — the TMC — claimed and accused the ACROSS organization of supplying food to the SPLA. It further accused the ACROSS in western Sudan to have been responsible for leaking government information to the SPLA about government troop movements to the south and west. These, of course, are not true.

The main reasons which made the TMC to discontinue ACROSS activities was that the TMC wants to make these towns, Nyala and Al-Fashir, Al-Duaym etc, military training centers. This program is on the way. After training these fresh troops, they will be sent to fight the SPLA in the south. Another reason that has made the TMC to abolish the ACROSS work is that the Muslim relief organizations which are engaged in paramilitary activities are also against the existence of this organization in those areas. These are some of the reasons for the termination of the ACROSS organization's presence in the country.

These dishonest generals wrongly prepare to deceive the Sudanese people rather than tell them the truth, the TMC, like Numayri, provides to the Sudanese people death and hunger only, not peace and equality. Recently, the barbaric government soldiers who oppress us, after having been defeated and completely dispersed by our gallant task of Captain (Chuol Gad Ayiri) ran to Wau half naked for their safety. In Wau, instead of blaming the TMC, who sent them, they blamed the innocent civilians by shooting them unnecessarily. This shows that the TMC and its brutal soldiers have no respect for the lives of citizens.

The Sudanese people must not fear to express themselves openly in condemning that decaying government of General Siwar al-Dhahab. Again the minority clique regime has gone openly to the Arab countries telling them that the present war in the Sudan is an Arab-African war. It also says the war in the south is threatening Islam. This is because it is difficult to get military support from these Arab countries. We want the TMC to give concrete evidence for why is this war an Arab-African war. Is it because it started in the south of the country? Africans can also be found in the west, east, and even central. This cheap propaganda will not help the TMC because the people fighting the SPLA right now in the Sudan Army are Sudanese citizens whose origins are Arab as well as African.

The current conflict in the Sudan is by no means a struggle between Africans and Arabs, since these elements have a common Sudanese [word indistinct], but rather a struggle between the oppressors and those who serve them, and the oppressed masses of Sudan. Within the ranks of the oppressors are to be found people from all parts of the Sudan. By the same token, persons who come from east, south, north, and west of Sudan are to be found fighting side by side in the SPLA for equality and justice. Therefore, the claim that the war in the Sudan is an Arab-African and Islam-Christianity conflict is totally without basis.

When the SPLA arose in 1983, it came as a national movement fighting for the liberation of the country from oppression, exploitation, discrimination, and against those diseases which the minority clique regimes in Khartoum had found long ago useful to fight the Sudanese people with. The main reasons why the minority class in Khartoum have turned this [word indistinct] struggle of the Sudanese people into Arab-African war and said that Christianity is threatening Islam are not difficult to understand. These are gimcracks the TMC has found useful to employ. The TMC wants military support from the Arab countries. The TMC also wants military support from the Muslim relief organizations which are engaged in paramilitary activities. If the TMC begs military support from the Arab countries without telling them that Arabism and Islamism are under threat, nothing will be given to them, because the majority of the Arab countries know why there is a war in the Sudan. The SPLA-SPLM, as a national movement and as the vanguard of the people, has got nothing to do with Islam, Christianity, Arabism, or Africanism. The SPLM-SPLA calls for liberty of religious worship in order to [words indistinct]. The TMC wants arms from the Arab countries not because Islam and Arabism are under fire but because it is difficult to obtain these arms from the Arab countries or Muslim organizations.

Instead [as heard], the TMC is trying to smash Christianity. Recently in Hayban District the government troops raided Hayban and killed many innocent civilians. Among those killed were two Catholic catechists of Hayban. These Catholic catechists were then crucified. We ask the TMC to tell us: What crime did these two Catholic catechists commit? What is happening right now in the south, west, east, and center is that the TMC and its sympathizers are planning to annihilate what they regard as the African population. Today this is what is happening [words indistinct]. Maybe because this movement is being headed by a so-called African or southerner.

When the Torit mutiny of August 1955 [year as heard], the main target were the Latukas just because the majority of the people found in that town happened to be the Latuka [sentence as heard]. So, what they did a month later was to pick up any Latuka found. They did this so successfully hundreds of Latukas, especially men, were picked up and taken to (Hilyo), 6 miles away from Torit, where they were individually tied up like sacks of Dhurrah, put into empty sacks and burnt alive. This sad incident took place in Torit, because that location happened to be the same as the mutiny.

Today we are witnessing a repetition of the same events. Peaceful citizens in several parts of war zone no 1 have become the victims of Siwar al-Dhahab's forces and militias, simply because they are being branded as either collaborators of the SPLA or its sympathizers. It was mainly due to the murderous activities of individuals and groups with the same mentality of the present government that separatist sentiments ran high during the Anyanya One movement. The southerners of the day were not racists as they were being incorrectly labelled, but were people who had felt so frustrated by the treatment they received that they thought the only way out was to disassociate themselves from those they saw as their oppressors.

A constant outcome of the secret meetings held by the TMC is always a reaffirmation of the decision that the Dinkas, because of their support for SPLA-SPLM had to be dealt with properly. This is a fundamental misconception. The SPLM-SPLA is a full-fledged national movement fighting for equality. It is neither a Dinka movement nor even a southern movement for that matter. The tricks of the TMC and its sympathisers are clear to us all. They are planning to kill innocent southerners, easterners, and (?centrals) in towns. They have started in Wau and Gogrial. Already a famous fighter, (Akol Akwech), had been murdered with his daughter and many others. This is what the ruling class had planned to do and annoyed [as heard] the SPLA-SPLM as the champion of the Sudanese peoples' struggle.

We hereby appeal to the innocent civilians in towns to be always on the look-out for what the ruling class is going to do to them. During the 17 years war, the people who suffered most, or even got killed, were the people who remained in the towns.

The past can always tell us the truth. In order to bring lasting peace to the Sudan, which has been suffering chronic injustice and inequality, let us all unite and take up arms against the oppressors, if that is the only option left, no matter how long the struggle will take us. Guns will eventually bring us justice and equality.

The TMC is now determined more than ever to push ahead with its aggressive militaristic policies. It is now busy implementing some of its criminal schemes which call for open foreign intervention in Sudan's internal affairs. The aim is to escalate the armed conflict with the view to frustrating the people's revolution.

With the present trend of events it will not be long before the Sudanese people are fighting mercenaries. The responsibility for any such further deterioration will be entirely that of the TMC and its allies.

TUNISIA

USSR's Tolkunov, Delegation Arrive for Visit

LD161823 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1215 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Tunis, 16 Apr (TAP) — Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Council, arrived this morning in Tunis leading a parliamentarian delegation which includes particularly Timofey Guzhenko, a Soviet deputy and minister of the maritime fleet of the Soviet Union and Aleksandr Kishlar a Soviet deputy and [words indistinct] of the Moldavian Republic.

Lev Tolkunov made a statement to the press and pointed out that he and the delegation accompanying him came to Tunisia to repay the visit, which had been made to the Soviet Union by a Tunisian parliamentary delegation under the leadership of Mahmoud Messadi, speaker of the Tunisian House of Representatives.

He added that this visit comes as an opportunity to exchange experience between the parliamentarians of the two countries, particularly after the successes achieved in developing Tunisian-Soviet relations in the political, economic, scientific and cultural fields.

Lev Tolkunov expressed the hope that his visit to Tunisia will contribute to the consolidation of relations between the two countries.

The Soviet parliamentary delegation was welcomed at Tunis-Carthage International Airport by Mahmoud Messadi, the speaker of the House of Representatives, Vselovod Kizichenko, the Soviet ambassador in Tunis and a number of officials from the House of Representatives.

Bourguiba Meets With Defense, Security Ministers

LD171507 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The Grand Combatant President Habib Bourguiba at the Government House in Carthage this morning presided over a working session attended by Mohamed Mzali, prime minister and minister of the interior; Mansour Skheiri, minister and director of the Presidential Office and minister of public service and administrative reform; Slaheddine Baly, minister of national defense; and Zine Labadine Benali minister in charge of national security.

President Bourguiba this morning received Dr Hamed Karoui, minister of sports and youth, in the presence of Mohamed Mzali, Mansour Skheiri, Slaheddine Baly, and Zine Labidine Benali.

Dr Karoui reported to the president on the activities of his ministry. The president reiterated his interest in the activities of youth, affirming the need for the sound bringing up of youth so that they may assume their responsibilities in the fields of sports and youth organizations.

It is worth noting that the Ministry of Youth and Sports has issued a statement announcing that all sports events scheduled for this week have been postponed until a later date.

Contacts With France Focus on Mediterranean

LD171320 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Mohamed Mzali, prime minister and minister of the interior, yesterday telephoned French Prime Minister Jacque Chirac about the situation in the Mediterranean.

In Paris, Hedi Mabrouk, Tunisian ambassador to France, had two meetings with French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac. The discussions covered the situation in the Mediterranean and the bolstering of Tunisian-French cooperation. The Tunisian ambassador in Paris also had talks with French Interior Minister Charles Pasqua covering the conditions of life and work of the Tunisian community in France.

Tripoli Reports Party Leaders Arrested After Meeting

LD171336 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] It has been learned that Tunisian party leaders held an emergency meeting in Tunis. It was attended by all cadres, to prepare a popular reply to the abortive barbaric American aggression against the Jamahiriyah and organize strong popular demonstrations throughout the Tunisian towns. That would expose the cowardly imperialist conspiracy. This would reaffirm the stand of the Tunisian people and its popular organizations with the Libyan Arab people in its brave resistance against the abortive terroristic American aggression. Following this meeting the leaders of the Tunisian parties were arrested by the Tunisian authorities.

JANA: Further on Arrests

LD181124 Tripoli JANA in English 0950 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Tunis, Shaban 8, April, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Tunisian police hve put under arrest Mr Mahmud [first name as received] al-Mistiria, secretary general of the Tunisian Democratic Socialist Movement (MDS), for his participation in the demonstration of anger witnessed by the Tunisian capital in protest over the treacherous aggression against al-Jamahiriyah launched by United States in conjunction with Britain.

West German news agency, which reported this piece of news from Tunisian police, pointed out that the Tunisian police put a number of the demonstrators, including Mr Mistiri, under arrest.

U.S. Marines Guarding Tunis Consulate Attacked

LD180934 Tripoli JANA in English 08841 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Madrid, Shaban 8, April 18, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Spanish T.V. said yesterday afternoon that a Tunisian armed group, using automatic weapons, opened fire on U.S. Marines who were guarding U.S. Consulate in the Tunisian capital. They also tossed the building with grenades. [sentence as received]

The T.V. station added that a spate of anger prevails now among the Tunisian people following the British-American aggression launched against the Libyan Arab people.

Spanish T.V. continued that so far the extent of the losses sustained in this shooting incident is not known.

KENYA

Nation Produces Record Maize Crop, Retains Reserve

HK170306 Hong Kong AFP in English 0237 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Nairobi, April 17 (AFP) — Kenya has produced a record harvest of maize, its staple food crop, of some 2.6 million tonnes, Agriculture Minister William Odongo Omamo said Wednesday.

But despite problems of storing grain sold to the state cereal authority, he said the government was not especially keen to sell its surplus abroad and preferred to retain a "comfortable" reserve.

International organizations are interested in buying some of it for use by other African countries in need. The minister said Kenya had provided 20-25 tonnes of seed to Ethiopia to help it become self-sufficient.

SOMALIA

Spokesman: U.S. Attack Breaches International Law

EA171755 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1115 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Today a Somali Foreign Ministry spokesman said that reports that U.S. fighter bombers had launched attacks on the cities of Tripoli and Banghazi in Libya on 14 [as heard] April had surprised and shocked the SDR. The spokesman added that Somalia, as a member of the United Nations, respects the charters and laws of that organization, the OAU, and the Arab League, which do not condone the use of force for solving differences between states. The action is a threat to world peace and security which are the responsibility of every state and especially of the superpowers, the spokesman said.

The spokesman further said that the SDR is greatly perturbed by this [word indistinct] measure by the U.S. Government against the Libyan Arab Republic. It is also disturbing to note that this new way of solving problems between states, by using military force, is contrary to all international laws and norms. The SDR calls on the parties concerned to [words indistinct] and refrain from any action that might worsen the situation, the spokesman concluded.

TANZANIA

Assemblymen Say U.S. Policy 'Threat to Peace'

EA171240 Dar Es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
0345 GMT 17 Apr 86

[From the *MAJIRA* press review]

[Text] Reports on the U.S. attack against Libya are carried by *UHURU* newspaper. The various MPs who contributed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs bill yesterday condemned U.S. policy with regard to smaller countries by describing it as a dangerous threat to peace. Contributing to the diplomatic immunity and protection bill, which was passed by Parliament yesterday, the MP for Kasulu, Ndugu Joseph Mbwiliza, said the U.S. had confirmed that its policy was a threat to peace. He said the recent U.S. attack on a small developing country like Libya was proof that small countries were threatened by the superpowers [words indistinct]. Nearly all the MPs who contributed to the bill supported the MP for Kasulu in condemning the U.S. attack on Libya. Among the contributors were the MP for Kibaha, Ndugu Mbegu Malipula; the MP for Mbulu, Ndugu Phillip Marmo; and the MP for Moshi Rural, Ndugu A.L. Mrema.

BURUNDI

U.S. Ambassador Summoned; Attack on Libya Protested

EA172123 Dakar PANA in French 1055 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Bujumbura, 17th April (ABP-BUR/PANA): Burundi "condemns the armed intervention which has resulted in victims amongst the innocent civilian population of Libya, just as it condemns terrorism in whatever form and from whatever source." This is stated in a government declaration which was published yesterday in Bujumbura.

The declaration says that after the U.S. raids on Tripoli and Banghazi "by aircraft of the U.S. 6th Fleet and bombers which took off from Great Britain, the U.S. ambassador in Burundi, Mr James Bullington, was summoned on Wednesday to the Ministry of External Relations and Cooperation". The declaration says that the U.S. diplomat "was informed that the Government and people of Burundi are greatly indignant at these acts, which contradict international law and which threaten security and world peace".

In its declaration the Government of Burundi also says that differences "between nations should be settled peacefully and through consultation". It reiterated its adherence to the principles of the UN and the OAU

CHAD

GUNT Representative in Paris Condemns U.S. Raid

AB171450 Paris AFP in French 1415 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Paris, 17 April (AFP) — The representative of the Revolutionary Democratic Council [CDR] (the main component of Mr Goukouni Oueddei's Transitional National Union Government) on Thursday denounced in a communique "the odious act" committed by the American administration against Libya.

After stating that the American raid against Libya constitutes a "very clear demonstration of state terrorism by a superpower on which depends 50 percent or more of the chances of preservation of world peace and security," the CDR expressed its "full solidarity with the brotherly people of Libya and called on all peace-locving peoples to condemn this act."

CONGO

Amity Group Supports Libya, Condemns U.S. Raid

AB171458 Dakar PANA in French 1335 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 17 Apr (ACI/PANA) — The Congolese Association for Friendship Among Peoples (ACAP) has called on international public opinion to reject the deceitful reasons given by the United States to justify its criminal aggression against Libya.

In a statement published in Brazzaville on Thursday, the ACAP strongly condemned the "barbaric" behavior of the United States and its president, Ronald Reagan, whose acts of vandalism have already plunged the peoples of Korea, Vietnam, and Nicaragua into mourning, in spite of international regulations and norms.

Congo, a brotherly and friendly country of Libya, the statement continued, wants to assure the Libyan people and their government of its "solidarity and its unflinching support in this trying period."

ZAIRE

Government Cancels Belgian Foreign Minister's Visit

AB180829 Paris AFP in English 0802 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Kinshasa, April 18 (AFP) — Citing "a sort of blackmail", Zaire on Thursday cancelled a visit here by Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans, saying he had set unacceptable preconditions.

His Zairian counterpart Mokolo Wa Mpombo had invited him just 24 hours earlier to come for talks to clarify the two countries' relations, which have been marked in recent weeks by the the banning of the Belgian airline Sabena from Zaire in retaliation for the court-ordered seizure in Belgium of an Air Zaire plane.

The official Zairian news agency AZAP said Mr Tindemans wanted his visit to be marked by a full resumption of Sabena's operations, and sought an assurance he would meet President Mobutu Sese Seko. He had said that if those conditions were met, there could be "positive effects" at a meeting in Paris Early next week of the World Bank's consultative group on Zaire, AZAP said.

Since the Belgian authorities were thereby indulging "in a sort of blackmail", the Tindemans talks had now been adjourned indefinitely, it said.

Togo Foreign Minister Arrives Bearing Message

AB171305 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Ato Koffi Amega, Togolese minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, accompanied by Koffi Djondo, minister of state enterprises, arrived yesterday in Kinshasa from Lome with a verbal message from President Gnassingbe Eyadema to President Mobutu. Mr Amega stated upon arrival that the message concerns the strengthening of the bonds of cooperation and friendship existing between Togo and Zaire.

BENIN

Students, Workers Protest U.S. Raid on Libya

Demonstration at U.S. Embassy

AB171035 Dakar PANA in French 0935 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Cotonou, 17 Apr (ABP-BEN/PANA) — On Wednesday, a march in support of Libya was staged by the Beninese university youth. In a protest motion read before the United States Embassy in Cotonou, the Beninese students, after condemning the savage U.S. aggression against the Libyan people, firmly and unreservedly voiced their support for the position of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin in the face of this situation and reiterated their unflinching solidarity with the Libyan people and their revolution. The students also demanded the unconditional end to all U.S. military presence in the Mediterranean. The march ended in front of the Libyan Embassy where a motion of support for the Libyan people was read.

19 April Protest Planned

AB172125 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The Beninese people strongly condemn the Reagan administration's attack on the martyred people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Today an important meeting of all mass organizations of the party was held at the Labor Exchange. The aim of the meeting was to find a concrete means of showing the disapproval of the militant Beninese people of this situation.

At the end of this evening's meeting, the mass organizations of the party decided to organize an imposing and gigantic protest march against the Reagan administration, and in support of the brotherly and friendly people of Libya. Therefore, all workers living in Cotonou, as well as the militants of the revolution who are organized and mobilized within the various mass organizations, that is the National Union of Beninese Workers, the Union of Revolutionary Beninese Workers [words indistinct] and all members of the party, the [word indistinct] of Cotonou, as well as members of the local governments must take part in the march scheduled for Saturday, 19 April 1986. Everyone must report to his workplace at 0700 at the latest where arrangements have been made to convey them to the Labor Exchange, the meeting place.

GHANA

18 April Rally Planned in Solidarity With Libya

AB172058 Accra Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] A massive demonstration will be held in Accra tomorrow in support and solidarity with the people of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. A statement from the office of the political counsellor for CDR's [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] said the demonstration will be held under the auspices of eight progressive organizations. These are the CDR's, the Ghana Peace and Solidarity Council, the TUC [Trade Union Congress], the Civil Servants Association of Ghana, and the Ghana National Association of Teachers. The others are the Ghana Registered Nurses Association, the 31st December Women's Movement, the National Youth Organizing Commission, and members of the forces. The statement requests all workers, students, and members of progressive organizations and the general public to report at the Kwame Nkrumah Circle by 9 am for the event.

In connection with the mass rally scheduled to begin at the Kwame Nkrumah Circle tomorrow at 8:30 am, the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare has requested management of all institutions to release their workers after they had reported for work to enable them to take part.

A statement issued today and signed by the secretary for labor further requests all heads of departments and organizations to release vehicles to convey their staff to the rally ground.

Billboard Denounces U.S.

AB171858 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] In solidarity with the people of Libya, a billboard was erected at the Danquah Circle in Accra today by a group of students and workers in protest against the American invasion of Libya. Writings on the billboard read: Department of State Terrorism; Embassy of Uncle Stoneage; Follow Grenada — with an arrow pointing towards the location of the U.S. Embassy.

One of the students interviewed after the erection said the billboard is their sign of abhorrence against the U.S. Government, hoping that the barbaric act against the people of Libya will not be repeated anywhere in the world.

A massive demonstration of workers, students, and progressive organizations will take place in the capital tomorrow to further paint the United States in her true colors.

The American Embassy in Nigeria has been closed down following demonstrations.

Week of Mourning Declared

AB171844 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] As a mark of Ghana's solidarity with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahariyah for the heavy casualties inflicted on innocent civilians as a result of the savage U.S. air strike, the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] has declared 1 week of national mourning. It has therefore been decided that with effect from tomorrow, Friday, 18th of April, all flags will fly at half mast for 1 week.

Already, all military personnel of the Ghana Armed Forces in uniform have been instructed to wear black armbands for 1 week, as an expression of sympathy and mourning for all servicemen and civilians who lost their lives following the brutal U.S. air raid in Tripoli and Benghazi in the early hours of last Tuesday.

Women's Movement Condemns U.S.

AB162145 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The 31st December Women's Movement has joined all peace-loving people throughout the world to condemn the massive and unwarranted air raid on Tripoli and Benghazi by the United States. In a statement, the movement said this reckless adventurism of the Reagan administration is a climax of a series of provocative incidents designed to destabilize and destroy the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. It is ironic that the Reagan administration, under the pretext of fighting international terrorism, has now exposed its true character as the advocate of state terrorism.

The movement said in pursuit of American negative policies, the U.S. bombers have caused heavy innocent civilian casualties and widespread destruction of property. The movement declared: We mourn the loss of the gallant sons of the Jamahiriyah who, in defense of their fatherland, had sacrificed their lives. We salute these dedicated heroes, builders of a progressive state and a better future for their fellow citizens. We express great concern for the safety of the civilian population, especially our fellow Ghanaians now working in Libya.

The movement recalled the recent machinations of CIA agents to destabilize and destroy the gains of Ghana's revolution and appealed to all progressive and peace-loving people in the United States to oppose the bankrupt and aggressive policies of the Reagan administration to save the international community from a nuclear conflict.

The movement said in this trying and difficult period, we assure our sisters in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah of our solidarity, sympathy, and support in their heroic struggle to maintain an identity and sovereignty of their beloved country.

Commentary on Anti-Americanism

AB162305 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 16 Apr 86

[David Anaglate commentary]

[Text] America has never been loved by many countries around the world. Indeed, anti-Americanism is a favorite pastime for most nationalists in many parts of the world. But the Tuesday dawn invasion of tiny Libya by superpower America has brought the image of the United States to its lowest since the Vietnam war or the Grenada invasion.

Many psychologists have documented the fact that Americans are gregarious people who want to be loved by other peoples. Regrettably, however, Americans are not able to influence their governments to do those things or adopt those policies which would earn them the love and respect of other peoples. The one president who came very close to making America win the hearts and minds of other nations was President Kennedy but he was quickly assassinated by the CIA; forget the official concocted findings that put the blame for his death on Lee Harvey Oswald alone.

The paradox in the situation is that Americans have the potential to influence their governments to adopt reasonable policies in favor of justice and peace but the ruling circles, which include the military industrial complex, use the press, radio, and television which they control, to keep the people ignorant of the true state of things across the globe, and thus to prevent them from influencing foreign policy. A study of American media at close quarters reveals that Americans are not informed of what is happening in other countries, least of all the developing countries. This explains why official policy is so completely unrelated to the reality on the ground. That is why Reagan can frighten the American people by telling them that those struggling for racial equality in southern Africa are communists under Soviet influence, and with this he gets away with huge appropriations to finance rebel and unrepresentative groups such as Savimbi's UNITA in Angola and the Contras in Nicaragua. Those who doubt this assertion should read *A Nation of Sheep* by William (Lauderer).

One must pay this tribute to the ordinary people of America. When they get to know that their government or their president is leading them in the wrong direction, they quickly act to let the government know their feelings, as they did through demonstrations and protests last year, thus forcing opinion in Congress to change in favor of sanctions against South Africa. The writer was in the United States in 1983 when the Americans invaded Grenada. The media sought to justify the invasion by telling the people that America acted to save the lives of 250 American students at Georgetown University Medical School [as heard], when in fact the students were never in any danger. In fact, America had planned the invasion all along and was only waiting for an opportune moment to execute it. That moment came with the treachery of Bernard Coard against Maurice Bishop. This also coincided with the humiliation suffered by the United States in Beirut, when 243 of its citizens were killed in that car-bomb explosion. As expected, the Americans, who had no access to the truth, swallowed the bait hook, line, and sinker, and gave Reagan the overwhelming support he wanted, just as the Americans are now giving him total support for his invasion of Libya.

When the whole world, including even his Western allies are condemning his action, Reagan is taking comfort from the so-called approval by Americans whom he is deceiving through his clever use of television. He will discover that his victory is a pyrrhic one indeed. Even if — and this has not been proved — Libya was behind the bombing at the restaurant in West Germany, America had invited it on itself for its provocative raids on Libyan targets while it was conducting those illegal military exercises in Libyan waters. To turn round to invade Libya because of the West German incident can only be described as the act of a bully who was itching to attack an innocent victim under any pretext.

With all its money and all its technology, America is not loved and will not be loved until it changes its policies to take account of the interests of other peoples around the world. We have faith in the goodness of the ordinary American, but then, why should a good people keep a bad man like Reagan as President. Thank God he will leave the White House for good, come 1988. But for Americans to win back the hearts and minds of other peoples in other nations, they better not to elect anyone even remotely like Reagan again to the Presidency.

GUNT Delegation Delivers Message to Government

AB171556 Paris AFP in French 1553 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Accra, 15 April (AFP) — Goukouni Oueddei's Transitional National Union Government (GUNT — the Chadian opposition movement) has sent a special message to the Ghanaian Government, the government radio in Accra announced on Tuesday.

This message was delivered by a 4-man delegation to Captain Kojo Tsikata, the Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC) member in charge of national security and foreign affairs.

The contents of the message have not been disclosed but a source close to the cabinet indicated that it concerns the situation in Chad following the failure of the Brazzaville conference which aimed at restoring peace to Chad.

The leader of the delegation, Dr Facho Balam (GUNT's minister of external affairs), said during an interview with journalists that a lasting solution could be found to the Chadian crisis if the French Government — which, he said, is supported by the Reagan administration — avoided participation in the conflict and allowed the two warring factions and the OAU to deal with the situation.

dhe organizers' demand that Goukouni Oueddei should recognize "the Ndjamena faction" led by Hissein Habre. Dr Balam also said that the failure of the conference was due to the "imperialist" maneuvers of the current chairman of the OAU, Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, "who is fully supported by France and the United States."

The envoy added that his government and its Army were not fighting against the Ndjamena faction but rather against "the external aggressors who have economic interests in Chad."

He expressed GUNT's wish for a lasting peace in Chad after 20 years of war. "We are aready for peace discussions with Hissien Habre at any time," he added.

Last month, Goukouni Oueddei decided at the last moment to boycott the reconciliation conference.

PNDC Member Leaves for GDR SED Party Congress

AB171310 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] A member of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Captain Kojo Tsikata, has flown to Berlin at the head of a 2-member government delegation to attend the 11th Congress of the Communist Party of the German Democratic Republic [SED]. The visit is at the invitation of that government. The other member of the delegation is Mr Kofi Djin, secretary for trade.

On the same plane was Ghana's ambassador to Libya, Colonel Joseph Asmah. He was in the country for consultation but has to cut short his visit because of the American raid on Libya.

At the airport to see them off, was Mr P.V. Obeng, a member of the PNDC and the acting secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Kwamena Ahoi.

GUINEA

Conte Receives Message From Guinea-Bissau Counterpart

AB162255 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1945 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The head of state, General Lansana Conte, this afternoon at the Palais des Nations received in audience Jose Pereira, a member of the Central Committee of the PAIGC [African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde] and minister of national security and public order. Mr Pereira was bearer of a message from President Joao Bernardo Vieira.

The visit to Conakry by President Nino's [as heard] emissary demonstrates the desire of our two heads of state to continuously strengthen friendly ties and cooperation relations, through regular exchanges of views. It was within this framework that President Lansana Conte and Jose Pereira exchanged views on several issues and examined ways of extending the cooperation between Conakry and Bissau.

The audience granted to Jose Pereira was also attended byr Major Kerfalla Camara, minister and permanent secretary of the Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN], Major Alpha Oumar Diallo, member of the CMRN, minister delegate for interior and decentralization, and finally Henri Foulah, secretary general of the presidency of the Republic.

LIBERIA

AFP: Court Formalizes Arrest of UPP Members

AB170810 Paris AFP in English 0754 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Monrovia, April 17 (AFP) — A court here issued a writ of arrest Wednesday for 37 of several hundred opposition United People's Party (UPP) members rounded up last Sunday for "illegal marches and demonstrations" after they had held political rallies.

The UPP, led by former Foreign Minister Gabriel Baccus Matthews, was banned last year for what the authorities described as the party's "foreign ideology." They claimed it was detrimental to the peace and stability of the state.

UPP Acting Chairman Wesley Johnson said last month the party would defy the ban and resume political activities, arguing that the new constitution, which forbids banning, guaranteed free association. The party said Tuesday that more than 700 party members, including most of its leadership, had been arrested — 500 more than it had reported held on Monday. It said all attempts to make contact with them had failed.

UPP Deputy Chairman Blamo Nelson and Secretary-General Alphonso Kawah said they had been "severely beaten up and injured" by soldiers in the grounds of the Presidential Palace after police interrogation. They are now in the hospital.

ELWA Reports Nation's Election as IPU Vice President

AB162150 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Liberia has been elected one of the vice presidents of the 73d Interparliamentary Union conference which convened in Mexico from April 7th to the 12th this year. A release from the House of Representatives said today that the Executive Committee of this union examined and unanimously granted Liberia's request for reaffiliation with the union thereby enabling the Liberian delegation to the conference to take its seat for the first time since 1980.

Rivercess County Representative J. Samuel K. Smith, who headed the Liberian delegation, extended greetings to officials of the union on behalf of President Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe. Mr Smith, who is also chairman of the foreign relations committee of the House of Representatives, assured the assembly that Liberia would continue to play a vital role as in the past.

Mr Smith was also elected to the membership of the executive committee of the union, the release said.

Other members of the Liberian delegation were Senator Baime Teah, Lawson Draper, and Representative Fanyan T. Johnson, as well as Mrs Thomas B. Sherman, chief cleark of the House of Representatives, the release added.

NIGERIA

Students Ready To Help Libya Fight U.S. 'Aggression'

AB171905 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] There have been anti-American demonstrations around the world following the U.S. attack on Libya on Tuesday. In Lagos and elsewhere in Nigeria, students have in the last 2 days conducted peaceful marches to protest the attack on Libya. The Nigerian police, in anticipation of such demonstrations, set up security around the American Embassy.

And today, the University of Ife students' union said 2,000 of its members have expressed their willingness to go to Libya to fight against American aggression. The names and signatures of 115 of the volunteers were submitted to the chief press secretary to the president, Chief Duro Onabule, at Dodan Barracks. The students called on the Federal Government to break diplomatic relations with the United States.

Papers Condemn U.S. Raid

AB170954 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 17 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *DAILY TIMES* and the *GUARDIAN* condemn the latest military assault unleashed on Libya by the United States. They describe the action as an unnecessary show of power by the United States. Contrary to President Reagan's expectations, the *DAILY TIMES* believes that the aggression against Libya will create more problems than it will solve. It therefore advises the U.S. President and his allies to urgently call off the military attacks on Libya to avoid precipitating a third world war.

The *GUARDIAN* says Britain stands condemned for her role in providing a base for Tuesday's bombing of the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi. The paper points out that while Nigeria may not have approved of the Libyan response to America's threat [words indistinct] the Federal Government has a moral duty to repudiate what it calls President Reagan's trigger-happy march into Africa.

Foreign Minister Calls for Effective Disarmament

AB162140 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Nigeria has called on the international community to create an atmosphere where genuine disarmament and peaceful utilisation of global resources can take place.

The minister of external affairs, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi, made the call in New Delhi today in an address to the ministerial meeting of the coordinating bureau of the Nonaligned countries. Prof Akinyemi warned developing countries to be on their guard so that the disarmament and development syndrome do not become a cross for them to carry alone. He noted that both in qualitative and quantitative terms there has been no disarmament on the part of developed countries. This, he said, has given rise to the paradoxical situation where developing nations, which are often the victims of subversion and invasion from outside, were forced to commit resources to armament to the detriment of their developmental efforts.

The minister reiterated Nigeria's unflinching opposition to apartheid which he said was a political and economic system founded on racism and the debasement of the vast majority of the citizens of South Africa.

Government To Restrict Pilgrimage Participation

AB162320 Kaduna Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The federal Government has decided to maintain last year's figures for the performance of pilgrimage by both Muslims and Christians this year. In a statement in Lagos, the Ministry of External Affairs explained that the government [words indistinct] because of the insignificant improvement on the nation's foreign exchange earnings since the last pilgrimage.

The government explained that a (?regular) number of approved (?participants) would be shared among all the states the same way it was done last year. The allocations will cover all denominations. It emphasized that only Muslim pilgrims who had never performed the hajj [pilgrimage] before would be considered this year.

SIERRA LEONE

Minister of State, Algerian Group Discuss Cooperation

AB161430 Freetown Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Speaking during a courtesy call on the minister of state for finance, development, and economic planning, Alhaji Musa Kabia, the head of the Algerian delegation, currently on an official visit here, said his country is highly motivated by what is going on in Sierra Leone. That, he said, has prompted his president to explore the possibilities of cooperation between Algeria and Sierra Leone.

Mr Mohamed (Abkin), who said he hoped our bilateral cooperation would be long, lasting, and stable, added that in the long-term the economies of both countries would be complementary. Alhaji Musa Kabia thanked the delegation for their keen interest in helping to find a solution to our problems, and hoped our relationship would grow from strength to strength. Both ministers discussed timber production and customs regulations with the view to increasing revenue in those areas.

Also taking part in the discussions were another minister of state for finance, development, and economic planning, Dr Shamsu Mustapha, acting financial secretary, Mr A. M. (Dosley), and a deputy financial secretary, Mr Henri Gungo.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Receives Zairian, Soviet Officials

MB161100 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, has received a message from Mobutu Sese Seko, Zairian head of state. The message was delivered by Nimy Maydika Ngibi, director of the offices of the Zairian President, and although details of the message have not been released, it must be related to Angolan-Zairian relations.

The Angolan head of state has also received in audience Gennadiy Yagodin, [Soviet] minister of higher and secondary specialized education. The Soviet minister has been in Luanda since the day before yesterday at the invitation of Augusto Lopes Teixeira, Angolan minister of education, with whom he has already held talks.

Yesterday, Yagodin and his delegation were received by Carlos Fernandes, Angolan state secretary for cooperation, and visited the Agostinho Neto University. The Soviet delegation will soon depart for Huila Province to visit higher education establishments. During their 1-week stay in Angola, the Soviet delegation will hold talks with Planning Minister Antonio Henrique dos Santos and Defense Minister Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale as well as with officials in the cadre training, education, culture, and sports departments of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee.

LESOTHO

Seven ANC Members Leave for Resettlement in Zambia

MB171114 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1107 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Maseru, April 17, SAPA — Seven African National Congress refugees were flown out of Lesotho today for resettlement in Zambia.

The scheduled Lesotho Airways flight to Mozambique on which they travelled was delayed for more than one hour because the aircraft was overloaded with excessive luggage from the refugees. Several suitcases were left behind and the wife of one of the ANC men said she "would rather leave without her dresses than see her husband leave alone."

The seven included four ANC activists who had been in detention for more than a month for interrogation pending their departure from Lesotho. The four were due to have left last Thursday but failed to do so because their passports had not yet been processed.

The names given for the men are: The Rev Fumanekile Gqibi, Khotso Mabizela, Sibisi Gumede, Sandile Nqakula, Vusumzi Pikoli and the wives of two of the men, Mrs Nomhle Jwili and Mrs Mabizela.

MOZAMBIQUE

Armed Forces Report Successful Nampula Operations

MB161812 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The Mozambique Armed Forces have shot dead one armed bandit and captured another with his respective weapon when a group of these criminals attempted to stage an ambush in (Maserepane), Nampula Province. In Murrupula, another region of Nampula, two armed bandits surrendered to our authorities as a result of the successive victories attained by our armed forces in the area. During the operation in Murrupula, the Mozambique Armed Forces also released more than 3,000 people who had been forced to live under the yoke of the armed bandits.

MNR Spokesman Says Zimbabwe Troops Attacking

MB171719 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 17 Apr 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It looks as though another battle is raging in Mozambique's central region of Gorongosa. Last year, with a lot of help from Zimbabwe forces, the Mozambique Government captured a number of rebel MNR bases, including Casa Banana, but they didn't hold on. MNR guerrillas recaptured the region. There were reports that Zimbabwe was so furious that it withdrew its troops from offensive positions, but now the MNR claims that Zimbabwe troops are back in Gorongosa in force. Robin White asked MNR spokesman Jorge Correia what his information was:

[Begin recording] [Correia] We received a new attack on the 12th of this month by 7,000 Zimbabwean soldiers with nine helicopters and seven aircraft MIG-21.

[White] Where was this attack on the 12th?
[Correia] In the bases in the centre of the Gorongosa mountain, the name is Nkangatole, (Nharuapua), (Nhamacala).

[White] Now, according to unconfirmed reports from Zimbabwe, you have in fact been driven out of all these bases.
[Correia] No, it's not true. We are in these bases until now and if necessary, even in the tactic plan, if we need to go out of these bases we are prepared because we are the guerrilla's fighters and not a classic war.

[White] So, you are claiming to be still in control of Casa Banana?
[Correia] Sure. We are in control of all the bases in Sofala and Manica Provinces until Now.

[White] But that seems, from what you are saying, that you are under severe pressure.
[Correia] Sure.

[White] Could I ask you when you last got information out of Mozambique.
[Correia] Yesterday, yesterday morning.

[White] And your information then was that you had not lost any bases.
[Correia] Sure.

[White] But if, as you say, as you claim that some thousand Zimbabwe troops have been attacking you there must have been quite a few casualties.
[Correia] Sure. I haven't any number of our deaths, but Zimbabwe troops lost until now 237 people, until now.

[White] Two hundred and thirty seven?
[Correia] Until now. From the 12th until 16th.

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. Botha Says ANC Does Not Want Talks

MB171314 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1313 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, April 17, SAPA — The African National Congress was not interested in negotiations or in a settlement, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today.

He would like to say to all persons, interested parties and Western governments who had held talks with them that the ANC was only using such rapprochement to promote its own legitimacy in South Africa and abroad, he said.

Mr Botha was speaking during the debate on his budget vote.

"I would like to address a word of warning to South Africans who, out of curiosity or to obtain more information, hold talks with the ANC because such information, according to them, is not freely available in South Africa and because the government, for reasons that suit itself, overemphasises the influence of the SA Communist Party [SACP] in the ANC.

"To these people I would like to ask if they, in the process, became much wiser and if they obtained satisfactory answers to questions such as who in the ANC are communists and what holds the SACP actually has on the ANC.

"I can put it plainly that the government has never said that all ANC members are communists.

"As a matter of fact, it is clear that there are confirmed black nationalists within the ANC who are not aware that they are being manipulated by hardened communists."

The government was, by virtue of carefully evaluated intelligence and not for propaganda reasons, perhaps in a better position than the ANC itself to determine what influence the SACP had in the organisation.

It was known that the SACP was strongly represented in all the ANC delegations that held talks with the various parties from the RSA.

"Even within the ranks of the ANC, SACP membership is not completely known.

"I would like to say to all the persons, interested parties and even the Western governments, who have held talks with the ANC that the ANC is only using such rapprochement to promote its own legitimacy in South Africa and abroad.

"It is not interested in negotiations and in a settlement.

"It regards itself as the only alternative government for South Africa. Its purpose is to take over power in South Africa at any cost."

The organization was mindful that the rapprochement of influential groups within the country (such as the businessmen and the PFP [Progressive Federal Party], as well as the rapprochement by Western governments and institutions, must not prevent it from obtaining its goal of a take-over of power.

"It sees attempts at holding talks and at finding a political settlement as a counter-revolutionary offensive that should be counteracted at all costs."

The president of the ANC Mr Oliver Tambo has said as recently as February this year that Western governments, the PFP, the business sector in South Africa and even the government wanted to reform the apartheid system in such a way that the end result would be a system which secured their business but was minus racial discrimination.

"We must protect our struggle against forces which sound correct but whose object is entirely to destroy the cause, the objectives, of our revoluationary struggle," Mr Tambo had said.

Mr Botha said it was no wonder that a person such as Mr Gavin Relly, the chairman of Anglo American, whose insight he respected, was somewhat disillusioned after talks between the businessmen and the ANC.

His considered opinion that the ANC need not be an essential factor in an internationally acceptable settlement was particularly significant.

Mr Botha said Mr Relly had been quoted in the press as saying that provided an acceptable majority of South Africans could find the means to come to an agreeable conclusion, an internationally acceptable solution could be found without the ANC's participation and that then it did not matter what the ANC thought.

Mr Botha said he also wished to convey a message to South African churchmen in general who, owing to their sense of justice, and their striving for peace and reconciliation, were extremely vulnerable, especially when foreign forces hid themselves behind a religious mask.

"In this regard there are several lessons we can learn from the Vietnam situation and other similar situations where communist-dominated movements eventually took over power.

"I recently received an interesting letter from two Vietnamese refugees in the USA which was addressed via me to a South African bishop.

"In the letter the bishop's attention is drawn to the experiences of a Catholic priest, Reverend Tran Huu Thanh, who organised an anti-government movement in South Vietnam in 1973 in an attempt to bring about necessary reform.

"In order to reach these goals he helped to organise the masses into protest campaigns and fired a feeling of hatred amongst members of the defence force and government service.

"These campaigns indirectly led to the fall of the government and hastened the final onslaught of the communists.

"Concerning the compensation that this priest and his fellow workers received from the communists, the following answer was given to the bishop by the writers: they were arrested, thrown into prison and several of them were killed.

"Moreover, it was proposed that, since the South African Government allowed the bishop to travel around freely abroad, he should undertake a journey to Vietnam and should ask the Vietnamese Government if he could have a confidential talk with Tran Huu Thanh.

"The letter ends with the following words: We believe that such a meeting will be an illuminating experience for you. You will realise that you have turned away from God and his people, that you are being manipulated by the communists. The fact is that your activities only benefit the communists.

If and when South Africa falls into communist hands, you will be in jail just as Reverend Thanh. And so will the priests under your jurisdiction, be they black or white."

Mr Botha said South Africa was engaged in an urgent and comprehensive process of reform.

"However, negotiations will not be conducted with the SACP, international and national terrorist groups or other fanatics.

"Just as the rest of the free world, South Africa will see to it that it is not deprived of freedom and civilised values by revolutionary violence.

Appeals for Regional Investment

MB171358 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1357 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, April 17, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, today appealed for foreign investment in its neighbouring states.

Opening the debate on his budget vote, he said "the investors of the world" who were so acutely interested in South Africa would help by investing in the republic's neighbours.

"The Republic of South Africa is struggling with at least 1.2 million illegal immigrants from adjoining countries who cannot make a living there and are seeking a haven here from the hunger that is torturing them.

"The outside world which is so interested in US, can help us by investing in neighbouring states, to create employment and increase the standard of living, thus relieving the pressure of our unemployment situation," Mr Botha said.

Comments on National Council

MB171405 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1336 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Apr 17, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, announced to day that he intended to publish a bill on his proposed national council for constitutional negotiation during the extended session of Parliament.

Speaking during the debate on his budget vote, Mr Botha said he believed the council could contribute significantly to creating the climate for negotiation of a new constitutional dispensation allowing participation by all South Africans.

He intended publishing the bill as soon as possible to give all those concerned the chance to make their views known to him through comment and proposals.

"It is my wish that negotiations on the national council be furthered in this way and that it will lead to the passing of the bill before the end of the present session in its extended term.

"I believe that a national council in which the leaders of all our communities meet on a fixed basis can contribute much to create a climate in which they can work together with great success on the establishment of a new constitutional dispensation which would make provision for participation by all South Africans."

Mr Botha said he also believed the council could help "further the strivings contained in the preamble to the constitution."

However, the council was not an end in itself, but a means to an end.

"I am thus of the opinion that the council indeed offers South Africans the opportunity to freely state their views and preconditions.

"It offers us the opportunity to negotiate with each other our views and terms for a new South Africa, instead of allowing our pre-conditions to withhold us from meeting around a table," he said.

If this approach was followed, the national council would "without doubt" become an effective instrument for real change and progress in South Africa.

"For this purpose, I put myself and my government at the disposal of the country.

"I appeal to leaders of all communities to accept the government's sincere intentions in this regard and to evaluate the bill, which I plan to publich, in this spirit."

Mr Botha said that, with the positive contribution of each leader, the council could be established "shortly," so that "together, we can face the compelling problems of our country".

He said the government considered it essential that evolutionary constitutional development be continued in spite of unrest, boycotts and "acts of terror".

This was the only way to prove that real progress could only be achieved through peaceful, constitutional means.

"It is common cause that the present climate is not conducive to the immediate creaton of new, extensive government structures.

"My government is also committed not to attempt to establish such structures unilaterally but to further a negotiation process in which all South African communities can jointly agree on a new dispensation."

It was in this spirit that he had announced the concept of the national council earlier this year and he now believed the matter should be taken further.

Mr Botha announced at the opening of Parliament that he hoped to establish the national council as an interim body to allow all population groups to take part in decision-making "until negotiation leads to an agreement on an extensive new constitutional dispensation for all South Africans."

He had proposed that the council consist of representatives of the government, of the administrations of the non-independent homelands and leaders of other black communities and interest groups.

In his announcement at the opening of Parliament, Mr Botha said, he had proposed that the council meet under his chairmanship as often as necessary "to consider matters of mutual interest, including intended legislation, and to propose concrete steps".

Opposition Reacts Negatively To Botha Statements

Eglin: 'Great Disappointment'

MB171607 Johannesburg SAP in English 1645 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, April 17, SAPA — The state president's speech to the House today had been a "great disappointment" and had taken the situation no further than his opening speech to Parliament on January 31, the leader of the official opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, said today.

Speaking immediately after Mr P.W. Botha's address at the start of his budget vote debate, Mr Eglin said the "importance and dramatic urgency of social, economic and constitutional reconstruction" of South Africa had been underlined.

"In that sense his speech was a great disappointment ... It has taken us no further than January 31."

Millions of people in South Africa were "bitterly disappointed" at the lack of action by Mr Botha and his government, especially in the way of constitutional reform.

There seemed to be a state of paralysis when it came to legislation, with Mr Botha saying again today it was in the pipeline, while the level of violence in South Africa was becoming endemic to its society.

Mr Eglin asked why South Africa's reform programme had to be delayed while tensions in the National Party and the cabinet were sorted out.

On Mr Botha's reference to "foreigners and outsiders" interfering in attempts to find solutions to South Africa's problems, Mr Eglin said he agreed South Africans were the ones who had to find the answers.

"But South Africa and its problems have become internationalised , pulled into the vortex of international politics ... and this cannot be ignored."

Mr Eglin asked if Mr Botha was warning outsiders to "stay out of our way" and in fact an advance rejection of proposals and recommendations that groups like the Commonwelath Eminent Persons Group might come up with.

The state president should also not think that everybody who had spoken to the African National Congress was naive, although there might be some people who were.

"Today, whether we like it or not, the government has not been able to be effective in countering some of the ANC's actions... it (the ANC) has got widespread support and it is therefore necessary to explore tactics of countering the organisation and to persuade people there is a better way of living in South Africa than to revert to violence.

In his speech today Mr Botha had "generously" admitted he had been wrong in his determination to implement the former coloured labour preference policy in the western Cape and had abolished because of realities.

"But he can be fundamental in one of the greatest conciliatory moves in South Africa if he throws open district six to all races again," Mr Eglin said.

This Cape Town urban area's proclamation as a white area had been a "monumental blunder," and Mr Botha could show his statesmanship by reopening it.

Concerns Over Violence, Black Rule

MB180709 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Diverse reaction has been received to the announcement by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, that he is to introduce legislation as soon as possible on the proposed National Statutory Council, on which black leaders will be represented. Mr Botha said that all interested parties would be given adequate opportunity to comment and make proposals.

The leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said the changes envisaged by Mr Botha would inevitably lead to black majority rule in South Africa. The HNP [Herstigte Nasional Party — Reformed National Party] for Sasolburg, Mr Louis Stofberg, sounded a warning that further integration at Parliamentary level could lead to violence from right-wing groups.

'Onus' on Black Leaders

MB180637 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0545 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Station Commentary]

[Text] What emerges clearly from the state president's opening address in his budget vote in Parliament yesterday in South Africa's determination to remain on its course of political reform, despite unfavorable conditions in the country and little appreciation for it abroad.

Mr Botha referred to the fact that conditions in the courtry at the moment were not conducive to the immediate creation of new government structures and that in any case it would not unilaterally establish such structures. It was for this reason that in his address at the opening of Parliament he stated his intention to negotiate a National Statutory Council with black leaders.

In order to take this further, he has now announced his intention to publish a bill on the National Statutory Council, which will give all parties the opportunity to put forward their views and proposals on it. Stressing that the council was not intended as an end in itself, but as a means to an end, Mr Botha said it would offer an opportunity for the various leaders to negotiate with one another on the terms for a new South Africa, instead of allowing their preconditions to withhold them from meeting around a table.

Despite the tensions in the country, brought about partly by the very fact of reform the process must continue, and it is remains the task of the government to bring the various parties together, concentrating on common ground rather than on differences.

Mr Botha has underlined very clearly the government's commitment to discharging this duty. The success achieved in this endeavor will ultimately determine this country's political destiny. The responsibility for the country's future, however, does not lie only with the government. Those with whom the government is now committed to sharing power have to bring their side of the bargain. It can no longer be held that the points of departure for negotiation are too vague.

The governing party accepts the sharing of decision making power by all communities. The key concepts through which the principle is expressed are an undivided South Africa, one citizenship, and universal franchise within structures to be determined by South Africans themselves.

The envisaged dispensation is to be characterized by negotiation, by the avoidance of group domination, and by a commitment to equal individual rights. It is within this framework that the diversity of the country's group demands and aspirations will have to be met.

What must be remembered, particularly by those being brought into the political mainstream, is that reform is necessarily a gradual process, further complicated by the fact that it is impossible, in a negotiating process, to satisfy all the demands of the various participants.

The National Statutory Council has been proposed as a vehicle for joint planning of the country's future by representatives of all its people. The onus now for bringing it to fruition, so that its intended function can be fulfilled, clearly rests with black leaders equally committed to the peaceful resolution of the compelling problems facing the country.

Party Leaders React

Johannesburg Television Service in English
1800 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Excerpts] [Begin video] [Correspondent Andre le Roux] for Parliamentary reaction to Mr Botha's speech, Ami Nanackchand.

[Nanackchand] Opposition leaders in Parliament expressed concern at the level of violence in the country and the need to stamp out terrorism.

The leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said his party agreed with the state president on the need to be vigilant against communism and its front organizations. Certain churches, he added, should stick to their calling and not become involved in the political debate in the country.

The leader of the New Republic Party in Parliament, Mr Vause Raw, expressed the hope that it would now be accepted that countries including South Africa were entitled to seek out the sources of terrorism.

Referring to the state president's announcement that he intended publishing a bill on the establishment of the proposed statutory council, the chairman of the Ministers Council in the House of Representatives, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, said the sooner the proposed council got off the ground the better. Mr Hendrickse expressed the hope that black leaders including the chief minister of KwaZulu, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, would take part in the new council notwithstanding its shortcomings. [end video]

Security Forces Continue Lamontville Operation

MB180718 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0711 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Durban, April 18, SAPA — Security forces are still maintaining a strong presence in Lamontville and early today were continuing their big anti-crime sweep.

A police spokesman said the operation, which is now in its third day, has gone off without any incidents.

"Since we moved into Lamontville on Wednesday there has not been a single incident of unrest. The operation has been highly successful so far," he said.

Meanwhile, police have issued questionnaires to residents of Lamontville to gauge their feelings about the presence of the security forces in the township. Some of the questions asked include:

— "Are you aware of the fact that the SAP is here to maintain law and order?"
— "Do you see the need for the police to be here?"
— "Have you been intimidated before the police arrived?"
— "Were you treated well by the security forces?"
— "Do you feel safe now that the security forces are here?"

At Chesterville, near Durban, two private homes were damaged when they were petrol-bombed ... At Kwamashu, a school was extensively damaged by arsonists.

A Progressive Fedederal Party delegation was due to visit Lamontville today to take a closer look at the trouble-torn township, according to regional director Mr Roy Ainsley.

Included in the delegation he said, would be two members of Parliament, Mr Pierre Cronje of Greytown, and Mr Mike Tarr from Pietermaritzburg.

Alexandra Residents Offered 'Refuge' in New Town

MB161213 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1205 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 16, SAPA — Coloreds wishing to leave trouble-torn black Alexandra, near Johannebsurg, would be offered "refuge" at Allandale, a new town to be developed in the Midrand magisterial area, Mr P.D. Mcenery, director-general of the administration of the House of Representatives, said today.

He said in a statement released here the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, had now approved a portion of the farm Allandale being developed as a town.

Notice of intention to expropriate land had been served on the owners by the community development board this week when the area in question had been proclaimed as a group area.

Mr Mcenery said complete urban services would be provided in Allandale. The middle of December, 1986, had been set as the target date for completion of services and houses in respect of the first 500 sites.

The first 80 core-houses were expected to be ready by September 15, 1986.

Community facilities, including a primary school, shopping centre, community hall, clinic facilities, sports field, bus services and local government offices were expected to become available by the time the first families moved in, he said.

"Allandale is being established to accommodate members of the brown community who intend leaving Alexandra on their own — although this is not the only objective," he said.

"The extensive development taking place between the Witwatersrand and Pretoria, a dire need exists for space where the brown community can be accommodated in close proximity to working opportunities".

Mr Mcenery said the Allandale project was initiated and would be carried out by the Department of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture in the House of Representatives.

Land and services would cost about R6 million and core-housing about R5 million, he said.

Parliament, Minister Examine Progress in Education

Equal Education Opportunities

MB161306 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1304 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Apr 16, SAPA — The minister of national education, Mr F.W. de Klerk, today announced a 10-year plan to upgrade the provision of education in South Africa and speed up progress toward bringing about equal education opportunities.

Speaking during debate on his budget vote, Mr De Klerk said the plan would provide for increased expenditure on education of at least 4.1 per cent over the next 10 years, with most money going to departments with the greatest backlog.

By 1996, Mr de Klerk said, money budgeted for education would have increased from present R6,800 a year to at least R10,000 million a year in 1986 terms.

He believed "substantial and even spectacular" progress could be made in the relatively short 10-year period, although he believed the objective of providing equal education opportunities "will at that stage not have been fully achieved."

The growth rate in money provided for education under the plan would be linked to the expected growth in the economy.

"The major share of these funds will be spent on additional expenditures resulting from the increase in the qualification levels of teachers, improving the pupil-teacher ratio and the increase in pupil numbers in the Departments of Education and Culture of the House of Representatives and the national states, and the Department of Education and Training."

At the same time, rationalisation and increased productivity measures would release additional funds.

Mr de Klerk said the government remained determined to achieve equal educational opportunities within the shortest possible time.

However, there should still be scope for adjustment and the setting of specific target dates or "rigoristic norms" to achieve this objective should not be insisted on.

"This, however, does not mean that we should not move ahead according to a fixed minimum plan.

"Therefore the government has decided as a first step to put into operation a far-reachign 10-year plan to upgrade the provision of education in the RSA."

Mr de Klerk said he was now working out the final details of the plan with his education colleagues.

"In this process there will be intensive negotiations with all parties involved."

After negotiation, information on long-term objectives, the basic formula to be used and the 10-year plan itself would be presented to all groups involved, including all parties in Parliament.

Mr de Klerk said that in any plan for bringing about equal education, there had to be scope for factors like future growth in the economy and the population, success with the population development programme and the rate at which education could be rationalised without prejudicing standards or seriously disrupting educators, students and pupils.

The 10-year-plan had been adopted after advice from the South African Council for Education [SACE] and the universities and technikons advisory council.

Delays had been caused because of stress on government spending priorities and the need to wait for important studies to be completed and to find out whether educationally justifiable objectives could be afforded.

Negotiations over the composition of the SACE had also taken longer than expected.

Speaking immediately after Mr de Klerk, the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] spokesman on national education, Mr Horace van Rensburg (Rryanston), said the PFP would not react immediately to the minister's announcement.

He and his colleagues in the PFP had "burned our fingers" too often in the past by prematurely welcoming government announcements.

They would "look at the realities first" and see how the policy was carried out in practice before welcoming it.

Most Black Teachers Underqualified

MB161042 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] It has been revealed that almost all South Africa's African teachers are underqualified. Patrick Cull reports from Cape Town.

[Cull] Some 42,000 black teachers, or 93 percent of the 45,000 employed by the Department of Education and Development Aid, are underqualified, according to the department's deputy minister, Mr Sam de Beer. Replying to questions from the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] member of parliament for Pinetown, Mr Roger Burrows, Mr De Beer said 44 underqualified whites were also employed by his department. Mr De Beer disclosed that the lowest paid black women teachers earn just more than 180 rands a month, prompting Mr Burrows to state that one could not hope to attract committed, dedicated teachers if this was what one is prepared to pay them.

Minister Viljoen on Black Education

MB151232 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans
1815 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Interview with Gerrit Viljoen, minister of education and development aid, by Freek Robinson on the "Network" program — live]

[Text] [Robinson] Minister, it would appear that in black schools a fairly revolutionary climate has developed, particularly when one recalls the National Education Crisis Committee [NECC] meeting a week ago. What is your evaluation of the situation?

[Viljoen] At the conference, which was held in Durban, it became clear that a matter that had been postponed in December, namely the emphasis on so-called people's education, is enjoying ever greater prominence and is being sought as a real agenda issue by the militant elements behind the black education situation. Now, when you analyze this people's education, then you see that the program of these people is nothing but revolutionary education, highly politicized education, education with a militant, politically inclined content, and even with an ideological focus on socialism.

[Robinson] How do you know this? Have you seen this yourself?

[Viljoen] No, it was explicitly stated that way at the December conference and at the last conference by spokesmen who attended, also in statements that representatives of the so-called Soweto Parents Crisis Committee or the NECC have made.

In addition, by people's education a system of education is also understood that is not controlled by professional educationists, but by so-called people's organizations, in other words, by self-appointed community organizations. Now, when one examines this, then in one way it is something healthy — education should be community oriented, the community, the parents ought to be involved in education. That is a general principle which is accepted by all education systems, that education should not be a matter only for the school, for the teachers. It is an association in which the teachers and the school have to be supported by the parents and the community. But when this healthy tendency develops into a takeover of education by politicized, self-appointed community organizations, then it becomes unacceptable, just as it is unacceptable that people's education emerges as militant, politicized, and revolution oriented.

It is also said that the content of education has to be adapted to satisfy the community. That in itself is not an unhealthy tendency. Indeed, over the past few years the various education departments in South Africa have emphasized the need for education to be relevent to the community, to its history, its needs, its wishes, its ideals, and its value systems. Actually, there is a degree of anomaly in this emphasis on people's education, because up to now many black educationists were totally opposed to any community orientation, in the sense of differentiation according to particular communities, being practiced. Now the demand is for greater community-oriented education. So, in this positive sense, more relevant community-oriented education is something about which one can feel positive and about which one can negotiate in order to change syllabi that do not comply with this kind of orientation.

[Robinson] Minister, may I interrupt? The so-called people's committees which have been appointed to implement these alternative syllabi in the schools — from what I understand, there are already such committees; some of them have already taken over control at certain schools and these syllabi are already being used in schools. Is that true?

[Viljoen] That statement cannot be substantiated by any concrete evidence.

[Robinson] But I have personal knowledge of this. For instance, I have spoken to a teacher, a white teacher who is teaching at a black school, and he says at a certain time, during school hours, he is told: Look, now we do not want to listen to you; now it is time for our own lessons and someone is going to give us people's education. Then this white teacher has to walk out.

[Viljoen] If that is the case, then it is totally at variance with the prescribed syllabus as well as with the control under which that syllabus has to be taught. Such deviations from the approved syllabus will not be tolerated and action will be taken.

[Robinson] But would you say that the education being taught in black schools does not take into account the interests of the black people? They call it the education of dominance, for example. Is that true?

[Viljoen] No. The education that is being imparted is basically according to standard syllabi. There was strong opposition among black educators to any form of differentiation according to communities in the implementation of these standardized syllabi; for example, in history, in community studies, and the like, even in the teaching of literature. In that respect, the content of education syllabi, while they comply with certain universal requirements, can still be made more community oriented. But not — and I wish to emphasize this very strongly — not in the sense of a militant, politicized education, an education that is geared toward a particular goal, such as socialism, or an education which is aimed at preparing children, as some of these militant persons say, for a so-called people's war or for committing violence in support of militant revolutionary movements. Any form of this kind of education has to be smothered by a responsible education department, even if it means that learning in a particular school has to be suspended.

[Robinson] In the past few weeks, it has been said that teachers should resign, they should not be part of the system or they must begin teaching this new kind of education. Now the black teachers union has withdrawn its support from the department and its whole education system. How are you going to deal with this situation — where teachers are being paid by the department, but are involved with syllabi that have not been drawn up by the department and are being controlled by other people?

[Viljoen] The department will not allow any of its personnel to involve themselves in any forms of education other than those that have been duly approved and prescribed. If any changes have to be brought into these education activities, then these changes have to be made through proper negotiation and consultation.

But, may I also say that the professional association of black teachers, ATASA, the African Teachers Association of South Africa, has not withdrawn from the whole education system. True, they have withdrawn their representatives from professional planning committees and certain education boards that have been established by the Department of National Education, but they have not withdrawn their teachers from the classrooms. If a teacher removes himself from the classroom or refuses to teach, or if he teaches something that is in conflict with the established system, then disciplinary action will be taken against such teachers. In fact, in a few cases such action has been taken. The state cannot allow the order in the school system to be taken over and changed without it being done in the proper manner.

[Robinson] Doctor, let us focus for a while on the question of demands that are being made. Certain demands were made of the government last December through these organizations within black education and now demands have again been made. Among other things they have demanded that the state of emergency be lifted, that there be free books, and that schools be rebuilt. Some of these demands have been met. But further demands have been made. Now this creates certain problems among some whites who say: But the government has lifted the state of emergency because children decided so. That is one point. The second point is: Can all these demands ever be met; such as those demands made now — that the ANC be unbanned, that political prisoners be released, that the Defense Force be completely withdrawn from the townships, and that movements like the Congress of South African Students [COSAS] be allowed to continue their activities?

[Viljoen] The responsibility of my department is to satisfy the reasonable educational and teaching requirements of the black community. We are also, as members of the government, coresponsible for measures drawn up in the broad political arena and the security arena. But that is not our immediate responsibility.

I would like to say that in education I believe we have addressed all the expectations and requests of various communities and even professional organizations, which were directed to us. The request regarding free stationery and books was, in my view, a reasonable request. Since 1979 the department has been providing free textbooks for the various subjects in the schools; this year we also provided free stationery and we have decided that as of next year — the funds have already been made available for the start of the next school year — we will also provide the prescribed books for language courses in the high schools. If that is implemented as planned, then the provision of free books and stationery will be the same as has been provided for the other population groups for quite a few years now. Then it will mean that unfair discrimination to the disadvantage of black students will have been totally abolished.

The matter of the so-called unbanning of COSAS, which some time ago was declared a banned organization, is a delicate one.

In the first place, I want to point out that the minister of law and order, who is dealing with this matter, is responsible for all the security legislation — and I am not referring to emergency legislation, but the normal security legislation accepted by Parliament. He has to abide by stipulated procedures of investigation before he can make such a decision. In addition, he is subject to certain legal controls to review his decisions from time to time. But let me say that there was ample evidence that members of COSAS or supporters of COSAS or branches of COSAS involved themselves actively, by means of violence and intimidation, in causing boycotts and disorder and disruption of the education process in various parts of the country. Unless one is assured that that kind of injustice and disorder will not be repeated, one has to be very careful in changing one's decisions regarding an organization like COSAS.

[Robinson] Minister, I would like to refer to the matter of state spending on the various education departments for the various population groups. Of the 6 billion rands that the state budgeted for education in general, blacks under your department get only 1 billion; in other words, one-sixth of the total. And one has to take into account that there are more black children at school than there are whites in South Africa and more blacks in grade one than all the white students at school.

[Viljoen] Yes. But you have to take into account the fact that when you say one-sixth, one has also to remember education in the national states. This has been included in the 6 billion total. Now, it is true that at present the total allocation to black education, relative to the allocation for white education or for coloreds, is too low. The government has committed itself clearly and in legislation to strive for equal education opportunities and equal standards for all population groups, for all the people of South Africa, and to implement this as speedily as possible within its financial ability.

But there are two important factors which influence the matter and cause the relative allocation to black education to be lower than that, for instance, of white education. The first is that the average qualifications of white teachers is very much higher than the average qualifications of black teachers. Even where there is complete salary parity — that is, those with 3 years or more of training after matriculation — the number of blacks in those categories is relatively few. This is why the department is determined to improve the qualification of its teachers by in-service training. First, because you then improve the quality of teaching, and the chances of the children to go through school successfully is also improved then. The second reason is that the allocation disparity, the budget disparity between black and white education, will only be corrected when the salary-earning potential of the average black teacher approaches that of the average white teacher. That is a question of qualification.

Another factor is that the cost of a high school student is double that of the cost of a student at primary school. And in white education, there are almost the same number of high school students as primary school students; while in black education the ratio is one-fifth high school students and four-fifths primary school students. That is why the department also has the important priority of improving the chances of the primary school student to complete that and continue into high school. That will automatically increase the allocation for black schools and improve the situation.

But let me say right away that, regardless of these two factors — the salary factor and the percentage of studnets in the more costly high schools — it is also true that the amount allocated to black education is still lower in terms of the total number of teachers per student. The teacher-student ratio in black education is not satisfactory. In the primary schools, which fall under the control of the Department of Education and Training, the ratio is more than 40 students per teacher on the average; in the secondary schools it is more than 35 per teacher. This will have to be lowered.

Second, there is insufficient provision of school buildings. There are too many schools which are overcrowded; where the teacher effectiveness in such overcrowded classrooms is not as good as it can be, and where the student, therefore, does not enjoy equal opportunity. Then, too, there are cases where the equipment — for example, library books and other equipment — is not yet what it should be; although, in the past 2 years we have begun a drastic program to provide more equipment for the children to stimulate their learning ability, especially in the primary schools.

Now, these are the three areas — more teachers per student, more classrooms in relation to student numbers, and better content and facilities in the classrooms — that are being given high priority to improve the total quality of black education and make it equal to that in the other education departments as rapidly as possible.

[Robinson] On the subject of equal education, Doctor, the blacks claim that the very fact that education in South Africa is fragmented into at least 12 education authorities, necessarily implies that there is inequality in education.

[Viljoen] There is actually no country in the world — with the exception, I think, of France — that has education centralized in one department. In other words, the administrative and organizational division of education into more regional, or area or local units, is a generally accepted practice. And the overcentralization of the control of education, of the provison of education, of the appointment of teachers, of the provision of schools, and of the actual exercise of providing education — this would become such an administrative monster that its effectiveness would be seriously undermined. What we do need in South Africa — and this was introduced a year or so ago by government — is a greater degree of coordination and centralization of policy formulation on the essential aspects of education.

[Robinson] Doctor, you have argued against uniting the various education departments. But your reasoning is based mainly on the fact that it would be a monster; you mention regions, which you compared with places like Germany or the like. But this does apply in South Africa, because the complaint here is about the compartmentilization of education on the basis of group or race. That is where the complaint lies.

[Viljoen] Yes, that is so. There are also good reasons why the government sees it as desirable that our education be differentiated — subject to that overall, centralized control, I mentioned

— according to main population groups. In the first place, education is linked to culture, and has to do with the transfer of culture. It is undeniable that there are definite cultural differences between the various population groups — in some cases less, in some cases more.

[Robinson] With respect, Doctor, that is your scientific and very skillful explanation. But the blacks, do the majority of them see it that way?

[Viljoen] I belive that, as the new overall monitoring of the application of the same standards — financial and in personnel policy, learning content, and examinations — becomes better understood, and as all the population groups, including blacks, became more directly involved in the various decisionmaking bodies and professional boards that have to implement this policy, there will be a greater acceptance of the differentiated system. This system not only provides for cultural differences, but also for differences in development levels. Those communities that still lag behind socioeconomically in domestic circumstances and community circumstances require additional education techniques and education strategies to help the student — with the aid of remedial education — overcome those problems. I believe a single, undifferentiated department would not provide for the different demands or requirements brought about by the differences in the level of development of the communities involved.

[Robinson] Finally, Doctor, most of the children are back at school again, but a person like Chief Buthelezi says, for example, that he does not believe the return to school is necessarily a return to learning, that there are other things involved. Is that true, and what is your view of the situation in black schools today? Are the majority of black students back at school?

[Viljoen] Our experience during the first part of this year was that, in the vast majority of cases in our schools, there was sincere work being done by the students, as well as their parents and teachers, to give the benefits of education to the children for their future. Unfortunately, there were some schools at which some of the students acted militantly, in some cases intimidating the community, which caused disruption and undermining of education. The Department of Education and Training cannot and will not allow its schools to be used for anything other than recognized and proper education. If it has to allow anything else, it will only be doing a disservice to the children who are entrusted to its care. This would do great harm to the whole image of black education. But let me say again, we are happy that the vast majority of our schools and our students and our communities are using the education for the purpose it was established. If there are shortcomings, then in the future, as in the past, we will be prepared to address those shortcomings and defeciencies, with the cooperation of the parents and the students.

Brandt Meets Press, Urges Mandela Release

MB171430 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1308 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Johannebsurg, April 17, SAPA — Former West German Chancellor Mr Willy Brandt, although "reluctant to advocate sanctions as an instrument for change, said today support for sanctions from black South Africans as well as the international community could not be ignored.

"Personally I have been myself very reluctant on economic sanctions as an instrument for political change," Mr Brandt said in Johannesburg.

Two factors, he added, could not be neglected.

Firstly, "all of the representatives of black South Africans that I have met here said sanctions might help to bring about change.

"And they are ready to pay the price for it, if there is a price," he added.

Not only in his own country, but elsewhere, a growing number of people, especially the young, urged their governments to make it clear to the South African Government that they might have to introduce sanctions if the removal of apartheid was not decided on in concrete terms, he said.

"The problem of sanctions of course is a problem not for political parties.

"It is a problem for governments," Mr Brandt, chairman of the West German social democratic party since 1964, said.

Mr Brandt began a fact-finding tour of the country on Tuesday.

"We didn't come here to negotiate," Mr Brandt told a press conference before leaving for Gaborone where he will hold talks with Botswana President Quett Masire and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.

"We don't represent the government," Mr Brandt said.

"We represent a party, a strong party.

"We wanted to pick up as much information as possible. "This beautiful country is much too important to be neglected by the people in Europe and elsewhere."

Mr Brandt expressed gratitude for the series of informative talks he held, mainly with representatives of black South Africans.

"We have met a lot of kindness, even friendship," Mr Brandt said. "But we have also met a lot of bitterness, even desperation."

"My feeling is that black South Africans and white South Africans still are moving further apart instead of moving closer together," Mr Brandt said.

It was not possible to be neutral where a process was going on that had to do with moral values, peace and future cooperation, Mr Brandt said.

He hoped for a "relatively peaceful" process of transition.

"For someone from abroad, it looks as if there is not too much time left for that process," he cautioned.

The removal of apartheid was a preconditoin for talks about new structures.

Mr Brandt felt strongly: "Further radicalisation can only be avoided if Nelson Mandela and his comrades are brought back to freedom and if there is introduced freedom of speech and political organisation."

President of the Socialist International group of political parties, Mr Brandt will open a two day meeting of the organization in Gaborone tomorrow.

While in Botswana, he will meet South African trade unionists.

Trade unions would play a major role, he said, not only on the issue of wages, but in co-responsibility for the future.

"I feel that a new set up will have to include major social and economic reform."

Mr Brandt returns from Botswana on Sunday.

Asked what advice he would give President P.W. Botha, Mr Brandt said it would be impolite to give advice in public before they held talks on Monday in Cape Town.

Mr Brandt had not yet received a reply to a request to see Nelson Mandela in prison.

Mr Brandt looked forward to meeting his "old friend" Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Council of Reformed Churches, on Monday. He hoped to meet fellow Bishop Tutu, this morning. [sentence as received]

The 73-year-old statesman received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1971.

Mr Brandt asked Catholic and Protestant Church leaders he met here for their evaluations of the process of change.

The two men had voiced "serious worries" over recent events, Mr Brandt said.

"And we did get some very valuable information within this framework," Mr Brandt said.

The President of the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference, Archbishop Denis Hurley, hosted informal talks with Mr Brandt last night.

Mr Brandt leaves for West Germany on Monday after a final press conference at Jan Smuts Airport.

Mr Brandt expressed "good wishes" for the country, "because of all the difficulties one witnesses and hears about."

Classes at Eight Black Schools Suspended

MB171638 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1630 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 17, SAPA — Classes at eight black schools have been suspended by the Department of Education and Training (DET) because of a lack of "effective learning" at the schools. The suspension comes two weeks after the re-opening of schools for the second term.

A DET spokesman said today three main reasons were:

— Stayaways, in which, on one particular day 50 pupils would report to school, and up to 750 pupils on the following day. "Stayaways are not articulated, with the result that the whole planning function of the school falls apart;"
— "Attendance," where pupils "hung around" at schools with no schooling taking place in the classes;
— Pupils entered classes, but teachers were then removed.

The spokesman said classes had been suspended on April 10 for periods ranging from 10 days to three weeks in areas where pupils had shown no interest in normal learning.

The Mokotudi primary School, Tlolo Primary School, and Fundulwazi Secondary School in Secokeng, near Vereeniging, would reopen on May 2.

Four primary schools — Mabatho, Bochabatsatsi, Sindekile and Selogilwe — in Parys had been suspended for the same period.

Classes at Katlehong High School, in Germiston, had also been suspended.

Church Conference Opens, Ponders National 'Crisis'

MB170620 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2210 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 16, SAPA — Delegates from all over the country arrived in Johannesburg today for the conference on "the church's response to the South African crisis" which will last until Saturday.

All member churches of the South African Council of Churches [SACC] which organised the conference, are represented and delegates range from clerics to laymen and women.

Several church leaders, such as the Reverend Peter Storey (Methodist), the president of the council, Bishop Manas Buthelezi (Evangelical Lutheran Church of Southern Africa), Dr Nico Smith (Dutch Reformed Church in Africa), the Reverend M. Wessels (Moravian), the Reverend Joseph Wing (United Congregational Church) as well as representatives of the Catholic Church were present at the opening tonight.

Among the scheduled speakers are the president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Dr Allan Boesak, a past president of the Methodist Church and its general secretary, Mr Storey, and the Reverend Stanley Mogoba, United Democratic

Front office bearer and theologian the Reverend Frank Chikane and the SACC President Bishop Buthelezi.

The delegates will spend two days in closed sessions, listening to addresses by representatives of church youth and women, civic bodies, labour organisations, speakers on education and political bodies as well as attending work groups at which recommendations will be formulated. These recommendations will be put to the vote before the full conference.

The next open session will be on Saturday morning when the general secretary of the SACC, Dr Beyers Naude, will sum up proceedings.

Findings and decisions of the conference will be made public at a press conference after the close of proceedings.

Du Plessis Defends Economic Policy to Assembly

Contends Job Losses Necessary

MB141527 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1521 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Apr 14, SAPA — The government's "drastic" fiscal and monetary control policies had to an extent led to the loss of some jobs and restricted the creation of others, the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said today.

Replying to the debate on the second reading of the appropriation bill, he said there had, however, been no other way to control the economy.

"To an extent the government's strict fiscal and monetary policies restricted the creation of jobs and caused some opportunities to get lost. But this rather drastic medicine has in record time turned a massive deficit into a surplus."

"The measures had allowed the introduction of of a mildly stimulatory budget this year. We have paid the price, and today we are in a much more healthy situation."

Mr du Plessis was responding to statements by Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Yeoville) that provision in the budget for job creation was inadequate and that government policies had resulted in unemployment.

The minister said the budget contained the maximum possible provision for job creation.

However, he did not believe that the government was solely responsible for this function. The private sector also had a responsibility to provide more work.

"Government is the signalman, not the locomotive of job creation."

Mr du Plessis said he had not heard Mr Schwarz's plan for job creation and believed that if he had one, he should also try to convince people outside the chamber of the plan's effectiveness.

Expects Drastic Inflation Drop

MB151553 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1550 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Apr 14, SAPA — The government expected the inflation rate to drop "rather drastically" during the year, the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said today.

Replying to the second reading debate on the budget, he rejected "out of hand" opposition statements that it did nothing to fight inflation.

"Every possible step has been taken not to fuel unnecessarily the flames of inflation," he said.

For example, the budget provided for the setting of targets for growth in the money supply, with a bottom line of 16 per cent.

"If the money supply does not grow by 20 per cent, then we know inflation will come down. That's why we set a bottom line of 16 per cent: We expect it to come down rather drastically."

The budgeted increase in expenditure over last year was lower than the inflation rate, while the deficit before borrowing was modest "by all standards" and would be financed in a non-inflationary manner.

Replying to criticism that the budget did not provide enough incentive to save, Mr du Plessis said a fine balance had to be struck between concessions and sacrifice of tax revenue.

The R500 limit for tax-free savings was five times the limit at the end of the previous financial year and would result in a revenue loss of R107 million.

"I think we have struck a reasonable balance in compiling the budget in the way we did," he said.

Savings concessions were in any event only of benefit to the small percentage of the population that could save. The government needed money to invest in the development of people and generate economic growth.

Considers 2 Percent Spending Cut

MB141455 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1452 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, April 14, SAPA — A two per cent across the board cut in the 1986/87 budget expenditure estimates was feasible in view of recent improvements in "variables" such as the rand's exchange rate, the drop in oil prices and interest rates, and agreement on foreign debt repayment, the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said today.

Replying to the second reading debate on the appropriation bill he said these and other variables had had to be "fixed" to calculate expenditure estimates and that if it was possible, the whole budget cycle would have been reconsidered in view of their improvement to see where further savings could be made.

This could however not be done and it had therefore been decided to implement the two per cent cut in all government departments and this was feasible.

Mr du Plessis dismissed criticism earlier in the debate by PFP [Progressive Federal Party] finance spokesman Mr Harry Schwarz (Yeoville) that the government had lost its credibility over its expenditure figures, and that it could not curtail its spending.

The additional budget showed there were no real grounds to accuse the government of not having adhered to its goals. They had needed only 0.4 per cent over last year's budget.

Responding to interjections from Mr Schwarz on the feasibility of the two per cent cut as applied to the police, the minister said it was true that the force was "80 per cent personnel intensive" where cuts were not possible, but that savings were definitely possible in the other 20 per cent.

The same applied to the various education departments where one-twelfth of the annual remuneration bill could be saved by delaying appointments for a month.

The Department of Foreign Affairs, under Mr Pik Botha, was one that was "absolutely exposed" to variations in the rand's exchange rate.

Its budgetary allocation had been calculated at an exchange rate of under 40 U.S. cents to the rand, but this figure was now close to 50 U.S. cents, so there was obviusly ample room for savings.

Mr du Plessis pointed out it had also been decided that those departments which decided they could not cut certain amounts could raise the issues in cabinet meetings.

Proposed Debt Repayment Program Published

MB141822 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1809 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 14, SAPA — Details of the South African debt accord in terms of the Leutwiler proposals have been published.

The document outlines the history of the debt accord from August 1985, when South Africa closed it foreign exchange markets, to March 1986, when the interim agreement letters for repayment were despatched.

The publishers — the accounting firm Deloitte Haskins & Sells — outline the proposed repayments as follows:

— For payments due before 15 April 1986, 5 per cent of the amount will be payable on that date.
— For payment due 16 April 1986 and 30 June 1987, 5 per cent of the amounts on the due date.
— For aggregate amounts of less than U.S. dollars 50000 due by any debtor to any creditor, the entire amount may be paid on the latest of the following dates:
— 15 April 1985
— The original due date
—Any other date agreed between the debtor and creditor.

"Creditors may receive an interest premium which is to be negotiated with each debtor. The new interest rate is however limited to 1 per cent above the rate applicable on 28 august 1985; in the case of deposits with the public investment commissioners (PIC), 7/8 of 1 per cent above LIBOR [London Interbank offered rate].

"This premium replaces any penalty which might otherwise have arisen because of the rescheduling," said Simon Jeffreys, one of the two authors.

"It is interesting to note that:

— Creditors that do not accept the RSA Government's offer are not assured of the various benefits accorded by the agreement.
— The agreement provides for the easy transfer of debt to and from the PIC; and from one debtor to another.
— The offer has only been directed to foreign finacnial institutions.
— Debts arising from the importation of goods after 1 January 1985 are not subject to these repayment restrictions if financed in terms of the provisions of the regulations."

Prominent Businessman: Economic Challenge Awaits

MB161556 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1553 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 16, SAPA — South Africa will face considerable economic and political obstacles in the closing 15 years of this century — particularly in the form of job creation for the 18 million-strong potential workforce by the year 2000.

This is the view of the chairman of Anglo American corporation, Mr Gavin Relly, who opened a conference on "the economic future of the East Rand region" in Springs today.

Mr Relly said it was estimated that six million new jobs would have to be found by the year 2000 and "we already have a large backlog in terms of houses, schools, hospitals and roads.

"Our emphasis must now be directed to building houses and providing infrastructure in many of our poorer areas."

Mr Relly also stressed that economic growth went hand-in-hand with political reform — and vice versa.

"We must ask ourselves whether the entire reform process which is underway is sufficiently bold, flexible and imaginative to see us through to an improved economy."

Mr Relly praised neasures recently introduced which empower the state president to suspend temporarily laws which impede the workings of the informal sector. "An environment must be created allowing freedom of economic activity for all."

Mr Relly said the East Rand region represented a most important area in South Africa and included several townships in which emotions had run high in recent times. "By developing a strategy for the economic future of this region, it will be imperative to address many of the issues currently being so avowedly debated in the townships." He said that the townships would all become part of the East Rand Regional Services Council and "one hopes that the multiracial fora thus created will provide a useful link for communication and debate."

Police Issue Latest Unrest Situation Reports

7 PM 17 April

MB171729 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1722 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 17, SAPA — The SAP 7 pm unrest situation report:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported during the day:

"At Sibongile, near Dundee, a private home was stoned. The owner dispersed his attackers with revolver fire, wounding a man. Police arrested a youth in connection with this incident.

"In the black residential area near Harrismith, a number of private vehicles were extensively damaged by stonethrowers.

"At Watville, near Benoni, stonthrowers damaged two pricAte vehicles.

"In Soweto [WWR][Witwatersrand], a number of buses and Post Office vehicles were stoned and two delivery vehicle petrol-bombed. The delivery vehicles were extensively damaged.

"At Jouberton, near Klerksdorp, a private vehicle was destroyed when it was set on fire.

"In the Bellville South coloured residential area, police arrested three youths and a man when they stoned a bus. In the same area, a petrol tanker was damaged when it was stoned.

"At New Brighton, near Port Elizabeth, a butchery and a dry-cleaning concern were extensively damaged when they were petrol-bombed. In another incident, a shoe repair shop and a dry-cleaning concern were extensively damaged by arsonists.

"At Evaton, near Van Derbijlpark, two schools were damaged by stonethrowers.

"On the Smalldeel Road, near Kroonstand, a police vehicle was stoned. Three men were arrested in connection with this incident.

"At Katlehong, on the East Rand, two private vehicles were extensively damaged when they were set on fire.

"At Duncan Village, near East London, a Post Office vehicle and a municipal vehicle were damaged by stonethrowers.

"At Tembisa, near Kempton Park, two Post Office vehicles were damaged by stonethrowers."

8 AM 18 April

MB180631 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0601 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 18, SAPA — Here is the unrest report up to 8 am issued by the South African Police's Public Relations Division in Pretoria.

The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

At Lingelihle, near Cradock, a large group of youths attacked policemen's houses with petrol-bombs and stones, causing considerable damage. Police arrested three of the youths.

In another incident, a policeman was slightly injured when his vehicle was stoned.

At Mbekweni, near Paarl, a number of private vehicles were damaged by stonethrowers. In the same area, a private home was damaged by a petrol-bomb.

At Chesterville, near Durban, two private homes were damaged when they were petrol-bomb.

In the black residential area, near Lydenburg, in the eastern Transvaal, a large mob of youths stoned buses, causing extensive damage. A man was killed by the mob.

In the same area, a policeman's home was stoned. The policeman dispersed his attackers with revolver fire, fatally wounding a youth.

In the black residential area near Hankey, in the eastern province, a policeman's home was stoned. A youth was arrested in connection with this incident.

At Joza, near Grahamstown, a man was slightly injured when a private home was petrol-bombed.

In the black residential area near Bethulie in the Free State, A beerhall, two shops and a private vehicle were damaged by arsonists and stonethrowers.

At Kamashu, near Durban, a school was extensively damaged by arsonists.

Report Ends.

WEEKLY MAIL Publishes 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB111310 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 11-17 Apr 86 p4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Text] **Detentions (according to official figures)**

On 28 March, 295 people were being held in terms of the Internal Security Act, according to figures released by the Police Directorate of Public Relations. In terms of legislation, the figures are as follows:

Section 29	106 are being held
Section 50	172
Section 31	17

Comment on Section 50 Detentions (according to DPSC [Detainees Parents Support Committee] report)

DPSC has pointed out that according to recent figures, Section 50 of the Internal Security Act [ISA] is being used extensively as an interim substitute for emergency powers until new legislation is passed. Section 50 of the ISA allows for short-term preventive detention of up to 14 days and was used extensively in "non-emergency" areas during the State of Emergency, in order to supplement the powers exercised by the Security Forces in the declared Emergency areas.

The pattern that now seems to be emerging indicates the use of Section 50 has been escalating rather than diminishing since the lifting of the State of Emergency. Some known examples of the mass use of Section 50 during March were:

— The detention of at least 35 Aliwal North schoolchildren aged between 12 and 17 years.

— The detention between 25 and 100 Port Elizabeth residents on their way to Uitenhage on March 21 to commemoration service for the Langa massacre

— The detention of 20 Mooiplaas residents in East London area, meeting to establish the Mooiplas Residents' Organisation.

The security police are able to prolong the detention of any Section 50 detainee at the end of the 14-day period by switching the detainee to Section 29, allowing for indefinite detention.

Death Toll (Race Relations figures)

There have been 1,416 deaths relating to political violence over the past 19 months. The figure for March proved to be the highest monthly figure recorded since September 1984 with 171 deaths. The Institute of Race Relations figures reveal that the daily death rate from the beginning of 1986 to the ending of the State of Emergency on March 7 was 3.8, but that the rate subsequent to the lifting of the State of Emergency was 5.6.

Forced Removals

Of the 2,807 blacks moved from urban areas of the Republic to black states last year, all but 84 moved voluntarily, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Chris Heunis, said in reply to a question by Ray Swart (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Berea). Those 84 were repatriated in terms of Section 14 of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, he said.

Schools Unrest Damage

Total damage to black schools during 1985 amounted to R7.8 million, according to the minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen. In reply to a question from Ken Andrew (PFP, Gardens), he said a total of 20 farm schools under the Department of Education and Development Aid were affected by unrest, as well as a total of 230 secondary or high schools during 1985.

Possession of Firearms

Last year 2,446 people were arrested for illegal possession of firearms and 1,156 for possession of stolen firearms. As at the end of 1985, 1,012,972 people were licenced to possess firearms. Last year 145,071 licence applications were received and 135,382 were granted. Reports of stolen firearms totalled 7,958, while 563 people were declared unfit to possess firearms. (Figures from Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange.)

Black Workers Repatriated

Last year 24,514 foreign black workers were repatriated. The breakdown of this figure is as follows:

Mozambique	20,522
Zimbabwe	2,939
Lesotho	460
Swaziland	398
Botswana	195

Prisoner of Conscience: Andrew Seane

Andrew Seane, 21, of Thabong near Welkom, was detained on 20 September 1985 under section 29 of the Internal Security Act. He is a male nurse employed by President Brandt Gold Mining Company. He was involved with Thabong student organisations at the time of his detention. Recently his wife Anna received an eviction notice. This is being looked into by his lawyers as Andrew is unable to present himself for work. An application has been made by his lawyers for him to receive family visits.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Black Commutering Distance Worries

"The fact that some black commuters spent more than six and a half hours travelling to and from work in Pretoria each day was an indictment of group areas and homeland consolidation, Mr Reuben Sive (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Bezuidenhout) said yesterday," Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 16 April reports on page 4. Also participating in the same Parliamentary debate, "the minister of transport affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said his 'heart would bleed' for black commuters if government subsidies on bus and train journeys were abolished." Schoeman also said "many whites travelled long distances too, taking the train to Johannesburg from as far afield as Springs."

CP MP on Seperate Dining Facilities

Also in Parliament, Conservative Party (CP) MP Tom Langley said the National Party had given in to the PFP and allowed itself to be trampled by a 'few Coloured (Bruin) demonstrators' " by allowing the House of Asembly's separate dining facilities to be opened to all races, another report on the same page says. In response the National Party's chief whip said "it was 'tragic' to hear Conservative Party MP's refer to other members as 'demonstrators,' " adding "it was 'scandalous' that the issue was being debated in the House in the way it had been.' "

CITIZEN Criticizes Libyan Raid

In an editorial on the U.S. raid on Libya on page 6, the paper says: "South Africans who have suffered the American lash because of retaliatory raids against terrorists attacking South Africa from neighboring countries can only look on in astonishment at the facile acceptance by Americans of their own country's tough counter-action against terrorism." "Indiscriminate use of terrorism is no more acceptable to us than it is to the Americans. But when we hit back, at least we do not use bombers."

Ministers' Share Buying

"There was no reason why cabinet ministers should not buy shares on the stock market as long as it did not affect their official responsibilities, the leader of the House of Assembly Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said on behalf of the state president yesterday," a page 9 report says. Schoeman also said no official guidelines has been established for the acceptance of preferential shares by cabinet ministers and government officials. In response, PFP MP Ken Andrew said "the government should be seen to be 'aboveboard and beyond suspicion and Mr Botha's refusal to stop acceptance of preferential share allocation by senior officials was to be deplored.' "

Mixed Reaction to Tutu Election

"The appointment of Bishop Desmond Tutu as the Archbishop of Cape Town has met with a mixed reaction from the South African religious community," the paper reports on page 11. The head of the Department of Divinity at the University of the Witwatersrand opposed the election, saying " 'I think he has done so much damage to black and white relations, between blacks and the government. If he doesn't change his ways he will, in his new position, lead a confrontation with the government which will be detrimental to all of South Africa.' " However, "controversial" Dutch Reformed Church Minister Nico Smith said Tutu " 'was a good choice especially in South Africa.' "

Black Police Get More Powers

"Black municipal police are to be given enhanced powers to enable them to investigate any offences in their municipal areas, Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development announced in Soweto yesterday," Brian Stuart reports on page 15. "Mr Heunis said it was proposed to amend the law so the black municipal police in one local authority could also operate within another authority area, subject to certain conditions." Heunis told the graduating class of the Tladi Training College in Soweto that "to ensure the needed stability within a community, certain facets had to be entrusted with upholding standards. 'Conflict has unfortunately firmly manifested itself in modern society, but laws are to provide the balance and control in a society that is in the process of reform.' "

Lawaaikamp Elects Single Committee

"The residents of Lawaaikamp outside George have elected a single committee to represent them in their negotiations with the municipality," Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 15 April reports on page 2. "Residents had been represented by at least two separate and often feuding groups in their talks over rent and the future of 'illegal structures' in the township."

Cape Administrator on RSC's

"The creation of Regional Service Councils [RSC's] is an accomplished fact and it is futile to debate alternatives, the administrator, Mr Gene Louw, told the Cape Provincial Municipal Association (CPMA) congress yesterday," a page 3 report says. "Responding to the opposition expressed by a number of local authorities to the new racially-based system of local government, Mr Louw said: 'I just want to emphasize that the government is politicaly bound to reform and that the establishment of RSC's is a further step in the political process of implementing the government's reform plans.' "

Hendrickse Says Whites Fear Whites

"Whites in South Africa were becoming as afraid of other whites as they were of blacks, the chairman of the Ministers Council, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, said yesterday," a page 4 report says. Hendrickse told a meeting of the South Africa-British Trade Association that "many whites feared it would be whites who would start the shooting and other whites would be shot in the process." Hendrickse also told the meeting that those who advocated sanctions were trying to bring about a situation in the country in which violence in would flourish.

CAPE TIMES Supports Tutu Election

Commenting on Desmond Tutu's election as the archbishop of Cape Town in an editorial on page 10, the paper says "those who wholeheartedly wish him well, including this newspaper, will recognize the awesome task ahead of him." Bishop Tutu will "Inherit an ecclesiastical province in a state of tension as a result of the crisis which white and black are going through," and even his own election "is likely to be divisive." "The election represents a milestone on the road to a new South Africa." "Whatever sincere differences people might have with this warm, human and respected church leader — for instance over economic sanctions — it is hoped that his assumption of office will be marked by maximum support for the difficult path he has to follow."

CAPE TIMES Urges Multi-Racial Structures

Commenting on the request by the municipalities of Queenstown and Swellendam to allow nonwhites to be represented on local government bodies in proportion to their contribution to a town's finances in another editorial on the same page, the paper says apartheid continues to exert "its blameful influence at local government level," reflecting "a conviction that an individual's group or ethnic affiliation is the most important thing about him." However, "in a multi-racial and multi-cultural situation it makes very much more sense to play down the importance of race." What is needed in the country "at both the local and central government level, are constitutional structures which de-emphasise race and encourage formations which cut across race and ethnic loyalty."

Lawyers Oppose Bill of Rights

"An organization called the Democratic Lawyers Anti-Bill of Rights Committee (DLAC) has been formed to oppose the notion of a bill of rights and to 'focus on the vital questions facing the country before entertaining ideas and models of such a bill,' " the paper reports on page 11. DLAC Publicity Secretary Jacob Malatji said " 'DLAC wants to sound some words of warning to the advocates of a bill of rights, that while trying to appear as national saviours, their programme and discussion panels still smacks of racial exclusion and a abhorrence of the other cultures and ideas.' "

Foreign Investment, Reform Interdependent

The paper's financial editor reports on page 18 that Ian Sims, chairman of British Petroleum Southern Africa told a meeting of the South Africa-British Trade Institute that although increased foreign investment would remove many of the obstacles to change because it would stimulate economic growth, the " 'hard fact is that the international investment which is so sorely needed is not going to be forthcoming until such time as there are significant steps towards dismantling apartheid. The two must move in tandem.' " Although President Botha had announced a number of new steps on common citizenship and influx control, " 'to date, this legislation has not come before Parliament and we still await further indication of what other steps lie ahead.' "

Recall of Parliament Seen

"The possibility of a second session of Parliament this year to pass legislation dealing with reform is being increasingly mentioned among National Party MP's," Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 16 April reports on its front page. It "Appears impossible" that Parliament will be able to finish debating the government's announced reforms as well as the budget before the end of June. "There is also renewed talks of a referendum among white, coloured and Indian voters later this year to approve measures to accommodate blacks at the highest levels of government." "Depending on what Mr Botha announces either in the debate on his vote or in August at a federal congress of the National Party, a referendum may be held later in the year. There will then probably not be another session of Parliament."

Bodies of Accused 'Witches' Found

Abel Mabelane reports on page 3 that burned bodies found in Madgane village in Sekhukhuneland were mostly those of elderly women who had been accused of witchcraft. Villagers "said they watched helplessly as their mothers and grannies — some of them blind — were being fetched from their homes by a group of youths last Wednesday. They were thrown into a hole at a nearby mountain and burned to ashes." "Chief Stephen Pasha of Makgane said the killings were not politically motivated. He said the whole thing started among local youths but later took a nasty turn. He said about 50 youths were arrested by the police yesterday in connection with the killings."

KaNyamazane Investigation Continuing

"The investigation into an incident at KaNyamazane near Nelspruit last month in which police fired at a crowd had not yet been completed, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday," another report on the same page says. In response to a question from PFP MP Peter Soal, Le Grange also said police had to resort to the use of firearms because their lives were endangered.

BTR Dunlop Seeks Interdict

"BTR Dunlop, plagued by strikes at four Natal and Transvaal plants for more than a week, has asked for an urgent Industrial Court interdict to end the stoppage at its Sydney Road, Durban, factory," Mike Siluma reports on the same page. A spokesman for the Metal and Allied Workers Union said the "Workers were annoyed and surprised at the company's decision to go to court because negotiations with the company were still in progress."

Homeland Law Revision Dropped

"The government has dropped controversial legislation which would have empowered homelands to administer South African black communities against their will", the paper reports on page 4. "The legislation would have 'circumvented' a Supreme Court decision forbidding the government from transferring the administration of the Mgwali community to Ciskei, Labour Party MP Mr Desmond Ockey told the House of Representatives."

Stofile's Wife Seeks Interdict

A page 6 report notes that the wife of Fort Hare University lecturer Makhenkesi Arnold Stofile, who has been detained in Ciskei since 12 March, has filed for an interdict with the East London Supreme Court urging police "to refrain from 'unlawfully assaulting her husband in detention, interrogating him in an unlawful manner or exerting unlawful pressures to influence him to make a statement incriminating himself.' In affadavits submitted to the Supreme Court last week, three former detainees held with Mr Stofile claimed he had been tortured by police."

Police Threaten to Petrol Bomb House

Kym Hamilton reports on the same page that Mirian Sekgothe, an Atteridgeville resident, has brought an urgent application for an interdict "to stop the police, particularly Constable David Mdaw, attacking her home at Mantoedi Street with petrol bombs or other devices and from harassing her family" in the Pretoria Supreme Court. Mrs Sekgothe told the court police first visited her home looking for her son, whom they claim was involved in the petrol bombing of an Atteridgeville council policeman's house. The police returned about a week later and threatened to arrest her and her daughter and petrol bomb her house if she did not find her son. Mdawo told her the police would use a grenade " ' "like the one we used on the house in the Mathebeleng area",' said Mrs Sekgothe." Constable Mdawo has "denied the allegations in the affidavits and said the application was founded on 'patent untruths.' " He said the "sole point of the application was to hinder him in his official duties as a member of the criminal investigations section of the Atteridgeville police station."

Nchabeleng Pre-Death Statement Claimed

"A Pietersburg lawyer says there is evidence that United Democratic Front leader Mr Peter Nchabeleng, made a written statement to police before he died in custody in the Lebowa police station of Schoonoord." Jo-Anne Collinge reports on page 8. The lawyer also said Nchabeleng's family will probably appoint an independent pathologist to conduct or observe a postmortem to make sure the cause of death is "reliably ascertained."

Mining Company Gives May Day Holiday

The Wits Nigel mining company, which is not a member of the Chamber of Mines, has declared 1 May a "Day of Thanksgiving for its staff, who will be entitled to the day off," the paper reports on the same page. "Although the company has officially denied the holiday is in any way connected with growing demands by black workers for May Day as a paid holiday, employers, the NUM [National Union of Mineworkers] and other unionists are intrigued by the move."

Public Sector Growth 'Alarming'

Political correspondent David Braun reports on page 9 that the public sector increased by 20 percent between 1975 and 1985. Of the 875,000 people employed in the public sector in 1985, 375,000 were black, 343,000 were white, 126,000 were colored, and 28,000 were Indian. "Mr Harry Schwarz, ppposition chief spokesman on finance, said the growth in public sector jobs was alarming when compared with the lack of growth in other sectors."

Winnie Mandela Worries STAR

"Is Mrs Winnie Mandela deliberately testing the limits of her disputed gagging order; challenging the government to arrest her?" *THE STAR* asks in an editorial on page 10. Mrs Mandela's remarks on liberating the country through " 'our boxes of matches and our necklaces' " are "irresponsible in the extreme." "Her words may bring cheer to revolutionary mobs," but they "do nothing for the cause of reasoned political dialogue, and the excuse that reasoned dialogue has not achieved the necessary change is not sufficient. Her rhetoric will dismay great numbers of thinking blacks who yearn for freedom, but not at any price," and it is to be hoped that her husband does not share her views. However, the fact that the state does not seem to be planning to take action against Mrs Mandela, believing "that she may be doing her cause more harm than good," raises the question of why the government saw fit to "keep her gagged for a decade." "Freedom of speech is a basic right which is essential for an informed, politicised public. The Mandela incident demonstrates that it can work in more ways than one."

STAR on MEDUNSA

"Black students at MEDUNSA [Medical University of South Africa] must think out their strategies. They want apartheid to go, but they boycott their own university because two white students were admitted," another editorial on the same page says. Students refused to attend classes when the university was open but demanded that it be reopened when violence caused the rector to close it. Is this so the students can boycott again? "As things stand, the students of Medunsa have an open and shut case against them."

Sparks on ANC

In his "My View" column on the same page, Allister Sparks writes that "there can be no doubt that the ANC is the organisation that has captured the hearts and minds of the great mass of the black population." However, the government's ban on the organization has kept white South Africans from learning about the ANC and understanding its goals. "The government has demonised the ANC, filling the information vacuum with a sustained propaganda smear." Sparks notes that he recently returned from a "week of detailed conversations with the ANC," including President Oliver Tambo and six other members of the national executive. "It was my fourth meeting with them in two years, and each time I have been filled with wrath at being able to report on the conversations for foreign readers while the law requires me to keep you, the South Africans who so desperately need to know, ignorant of them." Sparks said that he has found the members of the ANC with whom he has met "to be intellectually impressive, personally likeable and surprisingly pragmatic. Above all, I have found them to have a passionate commitment to non-racialism. It is not their intention to turn the tables of racial oppression, but they are determined not to preserve racial privileges. They want the defining of race groups as such eradicated in the equivalent of a deNazificatin process." The ANC's positions "are not as rigidly held as I expected" and "among the leading figures I have met there is a considerable range of views that seems to be accommodated with a good deal of tolerance." Sparks concludes by saying: "I am not afraid of taking a leap of faith with these people. But that is because I have been able to assess them for myself. Because of this pernicous, self-immolating ban, you are not."

'New Deal' for Namibia

Reporting from Windhoek on Namibia's plans to replace Proclamation AG 8, "which effectively enshrined the seperate development policy," with a provincial system in which Namibia would be divided into six geographic areas, in an article on page 11, Brendan Seery notes "political sources said segregated health and education facilities would soon be a thing of the past and that radical new local government elections could see Namibia's towns installing black mayors by the end of the year." However, National Party leader Kosie Pretorius has said "his party would only accept a replacement that guaranteed 'minority rights' " and members of the Free Democratic Party have "openly expressed their misgivings." The move is also "likely to have raised eyebrows in Pretoria." "Any internal Namibian proposals to implement a new political dispensation could well be interpreted abroad as the first steps towards 'UDI' for the territory and, thus, considerably damage Pretoria's image. A spanner would also be well and truly thrown into the works of the latest South African proposal that August 1 be the date for implementation of UN 435, provided a solution can be reached on the Cuban question. It seems probable that South Africa would step in and throw water on the MPC's fire if its Namibian proteges appear hell-bent on 'going their own way.' " "As an air of impending conflict and antagonism hangs over the whole affair, it appears unlikely that the MPC will meet its own deadline of June 17 for the formulation of a 'new deal' for the country."

Equal Treatment for Black Commuters

"The Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce has urged radical moves to sweep away racial red tape that ensared commuter services in and out of the city centre and to create a new deal for tens of thousands of black workers and shoppers," Michael Chester reports on the same page. "Talks have started with the city council to iron out new plans to guarantee black commuters equal treatment with whites in the provision of taxi ranks and bus routes."

Volkskas Supports Finance Minister

In its April *ECONOMIC SPOTLIGHT*, Volkskas Bank "says it stands firm behind the Minister of Finance because the budget represents the kind of policy which the country will have to follow to get the economy's foundations firmly established," Stan Kennedy reports on page 16. The bank said "the lower personal income tax scales, concessions for married couples, and the larger deduction of interest receipts for tax," can "help improve the attitude towards productivity and bring about the confidence crucial for economic recovery." The fact that the minister " 'spelt out the direction in which he is heading' " " 'in itself, should bring about a more positive attitude.' " The bank also "sees imports and exports increasing this year, resulting in a rise in the real gross domestic product of 3.5 percent, albeit from a low level. A major part of the growth will come from supplementing inventories."

Families Flock to Squatter Camp

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 16 April reports on page 2 that a "huge squatter settlement is mushrooming" in Mofolo, Soweto, and around 100 families had moved in by Tuesday night. The families said they were told by Soweto Mayor Ephraim Tshabalala to squat near the old Mofolo golf course. "Each family is being charged R35 a month for a plot approximately 36 meter square by landlords who claim they are collecting the money for Mr Tshabalala."

Stayaway to Honor Dead Journalist

The Azanian People's Organization has called for a work stayaway on Friday and Saturday in the Potgietersrus area "to express the collective feeling of disgust and outrage at the death" of journalist Lucky Kutumela, who died in police detention. The stayaway call has been endorsed by the Mahwelereng Confederation of Students Representative Council.

Tutu's Election Cheered

Commenting on the election of Bishop Tutu as the first black archbishop of southern Africa in an editorial on page 4, the *SOWETAN* says: "A better choice at this crucial period in our history the Anglican church could not have made." "It would be no exaggeration to suggest that Bishop Tutu through his campaign against the evils of apartheid worldwide, has brought the focus on this suffering to the centre stage." Tutu has shown other clerics, "who might have been deeply distressed by the harsh realities of government policy, but held their peace," that it was "imperative to be public and courageously international."

SAP Responds to Columnist

Page 7 carries a letter to the editor from the Public Relations Divison of the South African Police in Pretoria which expresses concern about the feelings toward police that columnist Aggrey Klaaste expressed in his "On the Line" column on 7 April. Klaaste "makes all kinds of absurd statements which he as a person is entitled to, but when he expresses those feelings in print, it gets close to libel," the letter says. "Mr Klaaste is doing just what the UDF/ANC wish to have done, namely discredit the SA Police. A criminal like Andrew Zondo [sentenced to death for the Amanzimtoti bombing] is made out to be brave and courageous, while the SA Police are belittled. By doing this, the columnist creates the impression, rightly or wrongly, that he is trying to influence the general public to adopt his views and policies toward the police — a dangerous game indeed."

Buthelezi Nonviolence Lauded

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 15 April says in an editorial on page 14 that "there are interesting possibilities in Chief Buthelezi's plan to arrange a mass meeting of blacks who are opposed to disinvestment." The one serious shortcoming in the disinvestment campaign is that while there are sporadic outbursts by black and white politicians and economists, the voice of the silent majority who will be hardest hit by sanctions is never heard. Although there are many aspects of the Zulu leader's approach to the prevailing political situation which *DIE TRANSVALER* does not agree with, the fact remains that Chief Buthelezi has become a symbol of an antiviolence force among blacks seeking solutions to political problems.

BEELD on Libyan Bombing

In an editorial on page 8 Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans of 16 April says: "America has, in the only language left open to it to talk to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, shown that it will not be held hostage by terrorists." Hopefully, the military action against Libya will bring Col al-Qadhdhafi to his senses. It is a pity that America is not always consistent. When South Africa exercises its right to defend itself aganist terrorists it is condemned. "We hope that the American action against Libya will lead to greater understanding of South Africa and its fight against terrorism."

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Warns of 'Fundamental Constitutional Change'

MB180513 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2359 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Harare, April 17, SAPA — The Zimbabwean prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, tonight told Zimbabweans they should "prepare themselves for fundamental constitutional change" in the seventh year of their country's independence, which begins at midnight tonight.

In a broadcast to the nation Mr Mugabe vowed to do away with the "obnoxious" racial feature of having 20 seats reserved for whites in the 100-member House of Assembly. Entrenched guarantees of white representation in the British-designed independence constitution are scheduled to lapse early in 1987.

Mr Mugabe also announced plans to rescind the constitutional safeguards which are supposed to last until 1990 requiring all 100 MPs to assent to changes in certain legislation, such as the declaration of rights.

Mr Mugabe said the "constitutional reforms" he envisaged — which appear to tie in with his previously announced plans for a one-party state — would not mean the abandonment of democracy and liberty in Zimbabwe.

He reaffirmed his commitment to socialism on "Marxist-Leninist" principles and in a reference to recent internal strife in his ruling ZANU-PF party demanded that those with tribalist tendencies "undergo ideological change."

Turning to the unity talks with Mr Joshua Nkomo's opposition ZAPU-PF party, which has its stronghold in Matabeleland, Mr Mugabe said he was prepared to accommodate it in the ruling party. This was the limit of concessions that could be made.

The Zimbabwean leader lashed out at the Reagan administration and the South African Government over support for Dr Jonas Savimbi's UNITA "bandits" in Angola and the Renamo rebels in Mozambique.

The past year had seen a major increase in Zimbabwean involvement in the war in Mozambique but the cost in lives and money was justified.

"We can never, ever, allow its government to fall to the South African-backed bandits," said Mr Mugabe.